

# **EXHIBIT 5**

♦ CONTAINS MOTOROLA'S CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER ♦

The Honorable James L. Robart

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

MICROSOFT CORPORATION, a Washington  
corporation

Plaintiff,  
v.

MOTOROLA, INC., and MOTOROLA  
MOBILITY, INC., and GENERAL  
INSTRUMENT CORPORATION,

Defendants.

MOTOROLA MOBILITY, INC. and  
GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION,

Plaintiffs/Counterclaim Defendant,

v.

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

Defendant/Counterclaim Plaintiff.

CASE NO. C10-1823-JLR

DEFENDANT/COUNTERCLAIM  
PLAINTIFF MICROSOFT'S FIRST SET  
OF INTERROGATORIES AND  
PLAINTIFF/COUNTERCLAIM  
DEFENDANT'S MOTOROLA  
MOBILITY'S SECOND  
SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSES  
THERE TO  
(NOS. 1, 7, 9, 11)

**CONTAINS MOTOROLA'S  
CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS  
INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO  
PROTECTIVE ORDER**

Pursuant to Rules 26 and 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,  
Plaintiffs/Counterclaim Defendants Motorola Mobility, Inc. and General Instrument Corporation  
(collectively, "Motorola," or "Motorola Mobility") hereby supplements its responses to  
Defendant/Counterclaim Plaintiff Microsoft Corporation's ("Microsoft") First Set of  
Interrogatories as follows:

PLAINTIFF MICROSOFT'S FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES  
AND REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION TO DEFENDANTS  
MOTOROLA AND MOTOROLA MOBILITY AND DEFENDANT  
MOTOROLA MOBILITY'S SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSES - 1

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**REDACTED**

22 **INTERROGATORY NO. 11**  
23

24 If you contend that any asserted claim of the Microsoft Patents-In-Suit is invalid, state for  
25 each claim the basis for this contention (including all facts, information, prior art and documents  
26 that You assert support or are pertinent to its contention of invalidity) including describing in  
detail where each element, limitation, or step of each claim is found in the alleged prior art (i.e.,  
read each claim on the alleged prior art by providing, separately for each claim element, a claim-  
element by claim-element comparison of each claim to the structure, function or disclosure of the

PLAINTIFF MICROSOFT'S FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES  
AND REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION TO DEFENDANTS  
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1 alleged prior art), and identifying the person or persons most knowledgeable about such  
2 contentions and bases.

3 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11**

4 Motorola objects to this Interrogatory as premature and to the extent that it seeks to impose  
5 any requirement or obligation on Motorola in addition to, beyond the scope of, or different from  
6 those imposed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Judge Robart's Standing Order for Patent  
7 Cases and/or Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Western District of  
8 Washington. Motorola also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that it calls for the substance  
9 of expert opinion or anticipated testimony as the timing of such identification is governed by the  
10 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Judge Robart's Standing Order for Patent Cases and/or Local  
11 Rules of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington. Motorola further  
12 objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks a legal conclusion and/or presents a question of  
13 law. Motorola also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the  
14 attorney-client privilege, work product immunity, or other applicable privilege or immunity.

15 Subject to and without waiving its General Objections and foregoing specific objections,  
16 Motorola contends that each asserted claim of the Microsoft Patents-In-Suit is invalid under one or  
17 more sections of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 or 103, and/or failure to comply with the requirements of 35  
18 U.S.C. § 112. Motorola's invalidity contentions reflect present knowledge and contentions, and  
19 Motorola reserves all rights to modify and supplement these contentions without prejudice in the  
20 event that additional invalidity grounds are identified. Given that the parties have not yet  
21 specifically identified proposed terms for construction or provided their proposed constructions,  
22 Motorola's invalidity contentions are necessarily preliminary. Motorola's contentions herein are  
23 not, and should in no way be seen as, admissions or adoptions as to any particular claim scope or  
24 construction, or as any admission that any particular element is met in any particular way.

25 Motorola reserves the right to modify, amend and/or supplement these contentions in view  
26 of, without limitation, information provided by Microsoft concerning its infringement allegations;

♦ CONTAINS MOTOROLA'S CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER ♦

1 discovery concerning the alleged priority, conception, and reduction to practice dates for any of  
 2 the asserted claims; additional prior art obtained through discovery or further investigation,  
 3 including without limitation discovery from Microsoft or third parties; the Court's claim  
 4 construction findings; or any other basis in law or in fact.

5 Motorola sets forth below an identification of references that Motorola may rely on to  
 6 show that each asserted claim of the Microsoft Patents-In-Suit to be invalid, either alone or in  
 7 combination with one or more references.

8 • Prior Art to U.S. Patent No. 6,339,780

- 9 • U.S. Patent 6,584,498
- 10 • U.S. Patent 5,528,744
- 11 • U.S. Patent 6,377,978
- 12 • U.S. Patent 5,768,539
- 13 • U.S. Patent 5,886,683
- 14 • U.S. Patent 6,816,880
- 15 • U.S. Patent 6,182,072
- 16 • U.S. Patent 5,978,848
- 17 • U.S. Patent 5,960,435
- 18 • U.S. Patent 6,108,673
- 19 • U.S. Patent 5,995,756
- 20 • U.S. Patent 6,011,537
- 21 • U.S. Patent 6,487,588
- 22 • U.S. Patent 6,437,758
- 23 • U.S. Patent 5,896,444
- 24 • U.S. Patent 5,805,815
- 25 • U.S. Patent 5,790,785
- 26 • U.S. Patent 5,761,385
- U.S. Patent 6,493,002
- U.S. Patent 5,600,825
- U.S. Patent 5,572,643

♦ CONTAINS MOTOROLA'S CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER ♦

- U.S. Publication No. 20030163431A1
- Heltzell, Dallas, *AOL users cheer blue bar's death*, Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph, 30 June 1996
- Kasten, Alex S., *Off-computer CD-ROM and the game machines*, EMedia Professional, Vol. 10, No. 3, ISSN: 1090-946X, 1 March 1997
- Roulo, Mark, *Creating download progress bars for applets; Here's a way to keep users happy while they wait for your applet to download*, JavaWorld.com (Online), 1 December 1996
- Prior art to U.S. Patent 7,411,582
  - U.S. Patent 5,157,384
  - U.S. Patent 6,608,637
  - U.S. Patent 5,796,967
  - U.S. Patent 5,638,501
  - U.S. Patent 5,764,226
  - U.S. Patent 5,778,404
  - U.S. Patent 5,528,248
  - U.S. Patent 6,128,016
  - U.S. Patent 5,949,418
  - U.S. Patent 5,822,230
  - U.S. Patent 5,805,157
  - U.S. Patent 5,581,243
  - U.S. Patent 5,825,362
  - U.S. Patent 5,661,476
  - U.S. Patent 5,594,471
  - U.S. Patent 5,606,702
  - U.S. Patent 5,252,951
  - U.S. Patent 5,509,103 (WO 9531264)
  - U.S. Patent 6,611,258 (JP9190268)
  - JP9251379



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- 1 • Vanderheiden, G.C., *Cross disability assess to touch screen kiosks and ATMs*,  
2 Proceeding of 7<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Human Computer Interaction jointly  
3 with 13<sup>th</sup> Symposium on Human Interface, vol.1., pp. 417-20, Aug. 1997.
- 4 • Montaniz, F.1 and Mack, R.1, *A comparison of touch interface techniques for a  
5 graphical windowing software environment*, Proceedings of the Human Factors  
6 Society 35th Annual Meeting, 290-4 vol.1, 1991.
- 7 • Sternecker, G., *The Apple Graphics Tablet*, Creative Computing, v 7, n 1, 28-9,  
8 Jan. 1981.
- 9 • Tanaka, Toshinori and Kobayashi, Shunsuke, *Entry of data and command for an  
10 LCD by direct touch: an integrated LCD panel*, Digest of Technical Papers - SID  
11 International Symposium (Society for Information Display), v 17, p 318-320, 1986.
- 12 • William Buxton, Ralph Hill and Peter Rowley, *Issues and techniques in touch-  
13 sensitive tablet input*, SIGGRAPH '85 Proceedings of the 12th annual conference  
14 on Computer graphics and interactive techniques ACM New York, NY, USA  
15 ©1985.

# **FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11**

12 Motorola objects to this Interrogatory as premature and to the extent that it seeks to impose  
13 any requirement or obligation on Motorola in addition to, beyond the scope of, or different from  
14 those imposed by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Judge Robart's Standing Order for Patent  
15 Cases and/or Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Western District of  
16 Washington. Motorola also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent that it calls for the substance  
17 of expert opinion or anticipated testimony as the timing of such identification is governed by the  
18 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Judge Robart's Standing Order for Patent Cases and/or Local  
19 Rules of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington. Motorola further  
20 objects to this interrogatory to the extent it seeks a legal conclusion and/or presents a question of  
21 law. Motorola also objects to this Interrogatory to the extent it seeks information protected by the  
22 attorney-client privilege, work product immunity, or other applicable privilege or immunity.

23 Subject to and without waiving its General Objections and foregoing specific objections,  
24 Motorola contends that each asserted claim of the Microsoft Patents-In-Suit is invalid under one or  
25 more sections of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 or 103, and/or failure to comply with the requirements of 35  
26 U.S.C. § 112. This case is still in the early stages of discovery. Motorola has not yet completed

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1 its investigation, collection of information, discovery, or analysis related to this action.  
2 Motorola's invalidity contentions reflect present knowledge and contentions, and Motorola  
3 reserves all rights to modify and supplement these contentions without prejudice as necessary  
4 based on further discovery and investigation, review of newly or yet-to-be produced documents, or  
5 any rulings of the Court. Given that the parties have not yet specifically identified proposed terms  
6 for construction or provided their proposed constructions, Motorola's invalidity contentions are  
7 necessarily preliminary. Motorola's contentions herein are not, and should in no way be seen as,  
8 admissions or adoptions as to any particular claim scope or construction, or as any admission that  
9 any particular element is met in any particular way. Motorola objects to any attempt to imply  
10 claim constructions from any identification of potential prior art.

11 Motorola reserves the right to modify, amend and/or supplement these contentions in view  
12 of, without limitation, information provided by Microsoft concerning its infringement allegations;  
13 discovery concerning the alleged priority, conception, and reduction to practice dates for any of  
14 the asserted claims; additional prior art obtained through discovery or further investigation,  
15 including without limitation discovery from Microsoft or third parties; the Court's claim  
16 construction findings; or any other basis in law or in fact.

17 Motorola sets forth below an identification of references that Motorola may rely on to  
18 show each asserted claim of the Microsoft Patents-In-Suit to be invalid, either alone or in  
19 combination with one or more references. Motorola further provides in the attached Exhibits  
20 (Exhibits A-K) exemplar charts containing detailed descriptions illustrative of where each element  
21 of each asserted claim of the Microsoft Patents-In-Suit is anticipated or rendered obvious. Each of  
22 the exemplar charts sets forth where each charted reference anticipates the asserted claims of the  
23 Microsoft Patents-In-Suit. Obviousness arguments are set forth in the alternative where  
24 appropriate. The charted prior art references may contain additional support for particular claim  
25 limitations. Motorola expressly reserves the right to rely on uncited portions of those prior art  
26 references, other documents, and expert testimony to provide context for or to aid in understanding



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the cited portions of the references. Where Motorola cites to a particular figure in a reference, the citation should be understood to encompass the caption and description of the figure and any text relating to or discussing the figure. Conversely, where Motorola cites to a particular text referring to a figure, the citation should be understood to include the referenced figure as well. In the Exhibits attached, Motorola provides citations of where the prior art references disclose subject matter recited in preambles, without regard to whether the preambles are limitations of the claims. Motorola reserves the right to argue that the preambles are or are not limitations.

The claims of the Microsoft Patents-In-Suit do not represent a patentable advance over the prior art, and accordingly are anticipated by and/or obvious, taken alone or in combination, in view of the following references:

- Prior Art to U.S. Patent No. 6,339,780
  - U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (06/24/2003)
  - U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (06/18/1996)
  - U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (04/23/2002)
  - U.S. Patent 5,768,539 (06/16/1998)
  - U.S. Patent 5,886,683 (03/23/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 6,816,880 (11/09/2004)
  - U.S. Patent 6,182,072 (01/30/2001)
  - U.S. Patent 5,978,848 (11/02/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 5,960,435 (09/28/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 6,108,673 (08/22/2000)
  - U.S. Patent 5,995,756 (11/30/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 6,011,537 (01/04/2000)
  - U.S. Patent 6,487,588 (11/26/2002)
  - U.S. Patent 6,437,758 (08/20/2002)
  - U.S. Patent 5,896,444 (04/20/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 5,805,815 (09/08/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 5,790,785 (08/04/1998)

♦ CONTAINS MOTOROLA'S CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER ♦

- U.S. Patent 5,761,385 (06/02/1998)
- U.S. Patent 6,493,002 (12/10/2002)
- U.S. Patent 5,600,825 (02/04/1997)
- U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (11/05/1996)
- U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (02/08/2000)
- U.S. Patent 5,737,619 (04/07/1998)
- U.S. Patent 6,263,507 (07/17/2001)
- U.S. Patent 5,513,126 (04/30/1996)
- U.S. Patent 5,515,496 (05/07/1996)
- WO 98/25198 (06/11/1998)
- U.S. Publication No. 20030163431A1 (08/28/2003)
- Heltzell, Dallas, *AOL users cheer blue bar's death*, Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph, 30 June 1996.
- Kasten, Alex S., *Off-computer CD-ROM and the game machines*, EMedia Professional, Vol. 10, No. 3, ISSN: 1090-946X, 1 March 1997.
- Roulo, Mark, *Creating download progress bars for applets; Here's a way to keep users happy while they wait for your applet to download*, JavaWorld.com (Online), 1 December 1996.
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- G. Macisaac. Priming the Cognitive Pump: Implicit Memory and Navigating Multiple Window Interfaces. The University of British Columbia. October 1994.
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- Mosaic for Windows: A Hands-On Configuration and Set-Up Guide to Popular Web Browsers. Springer-Verlag New York, Inc. 1995.
- Web Browsers (e.g., NetHopper, Newt's Cape, PocketWeb, Vogon, etc.)
- Prior art to U.S. Patent 7,411,582
  - U.S. Patent 4,899,136 (02/06/1990)
  - U.S. Patent 5,157,384 (10/20/1992)
  - U.S. Patent 6,608,637 (08/19/2003)
  - U.S. Patent 5,796,967 (08/18/1998)
  - U.S. Patent 5,638,501 (06/10/1997)
  - File wrapper to U.S. Patent 5,638,501
  - U.S. Patent 5,764,226 (06/09/1998)
  - U.S. Patent 5,778,404 (07/07/1998)
  - U.S. Patent 5,528,248 (06/18/1996)
  - U.S. Patent 6,128,016 (10/03/2000)
  - U.S. Patent 5,949,418 (09/07/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 5,822,230 (10/13/1998)
  - U.S. Patent 5,805,157 (09/08/1998)
  - U.S. Patent 5,581,243 (5,581,243)
  - U.S. Patent 5,825,362 (10/20/1998)
  - U.S. Patent 5,661,476 (08/26/1997)
  - U.S. Patent 5,594,471 (01/14/1997)
  - U.S. Patent 5,606,702 (02/25/1997)
  - U.S. Patent 5,252,951 (10/12/1993)
  - File wrapper to U.S. Patent 5,252,951

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- U.S. Patent 5,509,103 (WO 9531264) (04/16/1996)
- U.S. Patent 6,611,258 (JP9190268) (08/26/2003)
- U.S. Patent 5,454,046 (09/26/1995)
- U.S. Patent 5,455,901 (10/03/1995)
- U.S. Patent 5,371,844 (12/06/1994)
- U.S. Patent 5,911,485 (06/15/1999)
- U.S. Patent 5,717,425 (02/10/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,812,117 (09/22/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,603,053 (02/11/1997)
- U.S. Patent 5,689,669 (11/18/1997)
- U.S. Patent 5,611,031 (03/11/1997)
- U.S. Patent 5,479,536 (12/26/1995)
- U.S. Patent 5,250,929 (10/05/1993)
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- U.S. Patent 5,148,155 (09/15/1992)
- Filewrapper to U.S. Patent 5,148,155
- U.S. Patent 5,260,697 (11/09/1993)
- U.S. Patent 6,154,209 (11/28/2000)
- U.S. Patent 4,725,694 (02/16/1988)
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- GB 2,309,365 (07/23/97)
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2 graphical windowing software environment, Proceedings of the Human Factors  
3 Society 35th Annual Meeting, 290-4 vol.1, 1991.
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10 sensitive tablet input, SIGGRAPH '85 Proceedings of the 12th annual conference  
11 on Computer graphics and interactive techniques ACM New York, NY, USA  
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♦ CONTAINS MOTOROLA'S CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER ♦

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## SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 11

Motorola incorporates by reference each of its previous objections and responses as if fully set forth herein. Motorola also hereby incorporates its March 30, 2011 response to this Interrogatory, its September 30, 2011 first supplemental response to this Interrogatory, and Exhibits A-K to Motorola's September 30, 2011 supplemental response. Subject to and without waiving its objections, Motorola, as currently advised and based on its investigation to date, provides the following supplemental response:

Subject to and without waiving its General Objections and foregoing specific objections, Motorola contends that each asserted claim of the Microsoft Patents-In-Suit is invalid under one or more sections of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 or 103, and/or failure to comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 112. This case is still in the early stages of discovery. Motorola has not yet completed its investigation, collection of information, discovery, or analysis related to this action. Motorola's invalidity contentions reflect present knowledge and contentions, and Motorola reserves all rights to modify and supplement these contentions without prejudice as necessary based on further discovery and investigation, review of newly or yet-to-be produced documents, or any rulings of the Court. Given that the parties have not yet specifically identified proposed terms

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1 for construction or provided their proposed constructions, Motorola's invalidity contentions are  
2 necessarily preliminary. Motorola's contentions herein are not, and should in no way be seen as,  
3 admissions or adoptions as to any particular claim scope or construction, or as any admission that  
4 any particular element is met in any particular way. Motorola objects to any attempt to imply  
5 claim constructions from any identification of potential prior art.

6 Motorola reserves the right to modify, amend and/or supplement these contentions in view  
7 of, without limitation, information provided by Microsoft concerning its infringement allegations;  
8 discovery concerning the alleged priority, conception, and reduction to practice dates for any of  
9 the asserted claims; additional prior art obtained through discovery or further investigation,  
10 including without limitation discovery from Microsoft or third parties; the Court's claim  
11 construction findings; or any other basis in law or in fact.

12 Motorola sets forth below an identification of references that Motorola may rely on to  
13 show each asserted claim of the Microsoft Patents-In-Suit to be invalid, either alone or in  
14 combination with one or more references. Motorola further provides in the attached Exhibits  
15 (Exhibits A-P) exemplar charts containing detailed descriptions illustrative of where each element  
16 of each asserted claim of the Microsoft Patents-In-Suit is anticipated or rendered obvious. Each of  
17 the exemplar charts sets forth where each charted reference anticipates the asserted claims of the  
18 Microsoft Patents-In-Suit. Obviousness arguments are set forth in the alternative where  
19 appropriate. This response includes additional obviousness combinations for previously served  
20 Exhibits A-K. Therefore, Exhibits A-K are being provided in redline format to illustrate the  
21 additional obviousness arguments. The charted prior art references may contain additional support  
22 for particular claim limitations. Motorola expressly reserves the right to rely on uncited portions  
23 of those prior art references, other documents, and expert testimony to provide context for or to aid  
24 in understanding the cited portions of the references. Where Motorola cites to a particular figure  
25 in a reference, the citation should be understood to encompass the caption and description of the  
26 figure and any text relating to or discussing the figure. Conversely, where Motorola cites to a

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particular text referring to a figure, the citation should be understood to include the referenced figure as well. In the Exhibits attached, Motorola provides citations of where the prior art references disclose subject matter recited in preambles, without regard to whether the preambles are limitations of the claims. Motorola reserves the right to argue that the preambles are or are not limitations.

As stated above, Exhibits A-P include exemplary charts that set forth Motorola's current invalidity contentions based on its investigation to date. Motorola's investigation is continuing and, accordingly, Motorola reserves the right to rely on one or more of the following references:

- Prior Art to U.S. Patent No. 6,339,780
  - U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (06/24/2003)
  - U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (06/18/1996)
  - U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (04/23/2002)
  - U.S. Patent 5,768,539 (06/16/1998)
  - U.S. Patent 5,886,683 (03/23/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 6,816,880 (11/09/2004)
  - U.S. Patent 6,182,072 (01/30/2001)
  - U.S. Patent 5,978,848 (11/02/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 5,960,435 (09/28/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 6,108,673 (08/22/2000)
  - U.S. Patent 5,995,756 (11/30/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 6,011,537 (01/04/2000)
  - U.S. Patent 6,487,588 (11/26/2002)
  - U.S. Patent 6,437,758 (08/20/2002)
  - U.S. Patent 5,896,444 (04/20/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 5,805,815 (09/08/1999)
  - U.S. Patent 5,790,785 (08/04/1998)
  - U.S. Patent 5,761,385 (06/02/1998)
  - U.S. Patent 6,493,002 (12/10/2002)



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- U.S. Patent 5,600,825 (02/04/1997)
- U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (11/05/1996)
- U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (02/08/2000)
- U.S. Patent 5,737,619 (04/07/1998)
- U.S. Patent 6,263,507 (07/17/2001)
- U.S. Patent 5,513,126 (04/30/1996)
- U.S. Patent 5,515,496 (05/07/1996)
- U.S. Patent 4,266,253 to Matherat (5/1981)
- U.S. Patent 5,301,348 to Jaaskelainen (4/1994)
- U.S. Patent 5,467,459 to Alexander et al. (11/1995)
- U.S. Patent 5,479,599 to Rockwell et al. (12/1995)
- U.S. Patent 5,630,148 to Norris (5/1997)
- U.S. Patent 5,712,654 to Kawashima et al. (1/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,715,416 to Baker (2/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,724,514 to Arias (3/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,731,813 to O'Rourke et al. (3/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,737,599 to Rowe et al. (4/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,760,771 to Blonder et al. (6/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,774,666 to Portuesi (6/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,799,267 to Siegel (8/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,805,166 to Hall, Jr. et al. (9/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,809,242 to Shaw et al. (9/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,845,282 to Alley et al. (12/1998)
- U.S. Patent 5,864,850 to Nordman (1/1999)
- U.S. Patent 5,877,766 to Bates et al. (3/1999)
- U.S. Patent 5,907,843 to Cleron et al. (5/1999)
- U.S. Patent 5,908,467 to Barrett et al. (6/1999)
- U.S. Patent 5,956,509 to Kevner (9/1999)
- U.S. Patent 5,969,705 to Fisher et al. (10/1999)
- U.S. Patent 5,973,692 to Knowlton et al. (10/1999)



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- U.S. Patent 6,049,812 to Bertram et al. (4/2000)
- U.S. Patent 6,065,059 to Shieh et al. (5/2000)
- U.S. Patent 6,097,390 to Marks (8/2000)
- U.S. Patent 6,101,509 to Hanson et al. (8/2000)
- U.S. Patent 6,101,510 to Stone et al. (8/2000)
- U.S. Patent 6,223,188 to Albers et al. (4/2001)
- U.S. Patent 6,266,082 to Yonezawa et al. (7/2001)
- U.S. Patent 6,401,099 to Koppolu et al. (6/2002)
- U.S. Patent 6,615,251 to Klug et al. (9/2003)
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Motorola has not yet completed its discovery and investigation of the facts relating to this Interrogatory, and expressly reserves the right to supplement and/or amend its response to this Interrogatory at an appropriate time and as its investigation continues in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e).

DATED this 8th day of November, 2011.

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♦ CONTAINS MOTOROLA'S CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER ♦

And by

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♦ CONTAINS MOTOROLA'S CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER ♦

**VERIFICATION**

Verification to follow.

♦ CONTAINS MOTOROLA'S CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION, SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER ♦

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this day I caused the foregoing to be served, per the parties' eService Agreement, via email, upon:

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DATED this 8th day of November, 2011.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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# **EXHIBIT A**

Exemplar Chart of U.S. Patent 6,339,780

**U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”)<sup>1</sup>  
Claims 1-6, 9-14, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 32-42**

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</u>
1	1. A hypermedia browser embodied on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area,	<p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8. One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link.</p> <p>“Such systems provide a number of display areas (windows) whose size, shape and position within the display may be manipulated by the user.” Col. 1, ll. 37-39.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser on an information processing device having</p>

NOTE: Motorola applies the prior art in light of Microsoft’s improper assertions of infringement and improper application of the claims. Motorola does not agree with Microsoft’s application of the claims, or that the claims satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112. Motorola’s contentions herein are not, and should in no way be seen as, admissions or adoptions as to any particular claim scope or construction, or as any admission that any particular element is met in any particular way. Motorola objects to any attempt to imply claim construction from the foregoing chart. Motorola’s prior art invalidity contentions are made in a variety of alternatives and do not represent Motorola’s agreement or view as to the meaning, definiteness, written description support for, or enablement of any claim contained therein.

<sup>1</sup> “Data Processing System” issued to Vaughton; filed August 30, 1995; issued June 18, 1996.

<sup>2</sup> Apple HyperCard; described, e.g., in (i) an episode of “The Computer Chronicles” (entitled “HyperCard Update”) which, on information and belief, was aired on KCSM TV in San Mateo, CA on August 1, 1990; (ii) Macintosh HyperCard User’s Guide, Apple Computer, Inc. 1988; and (iii) Macintosh HyperCard User’s Guide, Apple Computer, Inc. 1987.



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>a limited display area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and one or more references describing handheld devices with browsers renders this claim obvious. Gessler<sup>3</sup>, Cooper<sup>4</sup>, Bartlett<sup>5</sup>, Watson<sup>6</sup>, Kamba<sup>7</sup>, and Lauff<sup>8</sup> each teach a hypermedia browser embodied on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area (e.g., a PDA, handheld, mobile device, etc.), and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings.<sup>9</sup> One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Additionally, Bartlett cites Gessler and Cooper cites Gessler and Bartlett. Moreover, all of these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite</p>

<sup>3</sup> S. Gessler and A. Kotulla. PDAs as Mobile WWW Browsers. Computer Networks and ISDN Systems 28 (1995) 53-59 (“Gessler”) (see pgs. 53 and 56-58).

<sup>4</sup> I. Cooper and R. Shufflebotham. PDAWeb Browsers: Implementation Issues. (University of Kent at Canterbury, November 9, 1995) (“Cooper”) (see pgs. 3 and 5).

<sup>5</sup> J. Bartlett. Experience with a Wireless World Wide Web Client. IEEE COMPCON 95 (San Francisco, March 1995) (“Bartlett”) (see pgs. 1, 4 and 5).

<sup>6</sup> T. Watson. “Application Design for Wireless Computing” (1994 Mobile Computing Systems and Applications Workshop Position Paper (August 1994)).

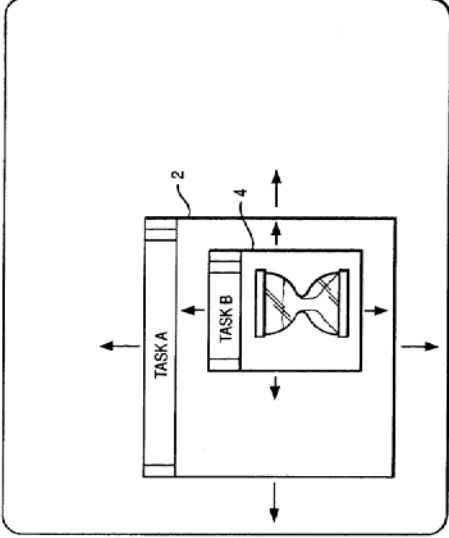
<sup>7</sup> T. Kamba, S. A. Elson, T. Harpold, T. Stamper, and P. Sukaviriya. (1996). “Using small screen space more efficiently.”

<sup>8</sup> M. Lauff and W. Gellerson. Multimedia Client Implementation on Personal Digital Assistants. TecO.

<sup>9</sup> Motorola continues to investigate other browsers that were in existence prior to the priority date of the ‘780 patent (e.g., NetHopper, Newt’s Cape, PocketWeb and Vagon).

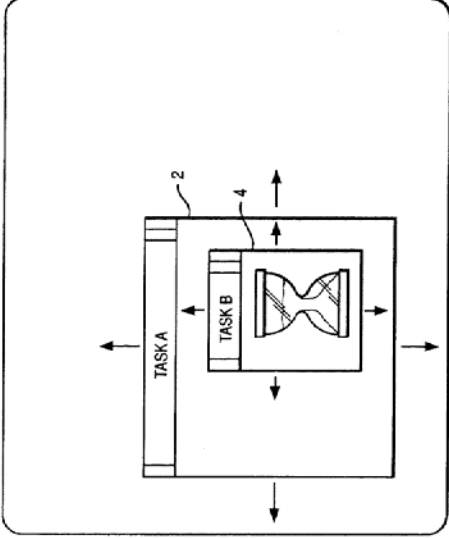
	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		number of identified, predictable solutions.
1.1	wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and is configured to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content,	<p>“The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows, wherein execution of a first task may trigger execution of a second task characterised in that when execution of said first task triggers execution of said second task, said processor uses data identifying said first task’s display window(s) and to control display of said second task’s display window(s) so as to be connected to and move with said first task’s display window(s).” Col. 2, ll. 17-26</p> <p>“The invention provides the advantage that display of the window(s) of the called task in a manner connected to the window(s) of the calling task, clarifies to the user the relationship between the tasks. Furthermore, the use of the data identifying the calling task’s window(s) makes it possible for the system to monitor any changes in the position or size of the calling task’s window(s) and make appropriate changes in size and position to the window(s) of the called task thereby preserving the visual relationship between the tasks.” Col. 2, ll. 27-36.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments of the invention said second task’s window(s) is displayed within said first task’s window(s). This form of display provides an unmistakable visual link between the windows of the different tasks.” Col. 2, ll. 63-66.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p> <p>“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 in a hypermedia browser having a</p>

	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
	content viewing area for viewing content. Hypermedia browsers download files from another system, and it would have therefore been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.  In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teach a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content and is configured to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.	
1.2	wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area,	See Figure 2.

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
1.3	wherein the temporary graphic element is not content and wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	 <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 2</p> <p>See Figure 2, which illustrates the temporary graphic element as an hourglass.          “It is a feature of advanced multitasking data processing systems that the tasks executed are becoming more interdependent . . . An example of such interdependence would be one task requiring a particular piece of information to be retrieved from a database by a database retrieval task.” Col. 1, ll. 59-65.          “The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said</p>
2	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the browser is configured to display the temporary graphic element over the content viewing	

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	area only during times when the browser is loading visible content.	downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8. “Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.
3	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content.	“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.
4	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.	“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.
5	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.	“The window for Task B shows a sand glass in which the flow of the sand through the sand glass gives an indication of the progress of the downloading of the file in question.” Col. 3, ll. 37-40.
6	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area.	“In preferred embodiments of the invention said second task’s window(s) is displayed within said first task’s window(s). This form of display provides an unmistakable visual link between the windows of the different tasks. It will however be appreciated that other ways of connecting the windows are possible, e.g. the window(s) of the second task may abut the edge of the window(s) of the first task--the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.” Col. 2, l. 63 - Col. 3, l. 3. See Figure 2.



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		 <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 2</p>
9	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element conveys status information of the browser.	“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.
10	A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language. Vaughton ‘744 discloses a system that has the function of downloading files from another system required by a first task. Based on this, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the teachings of Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.

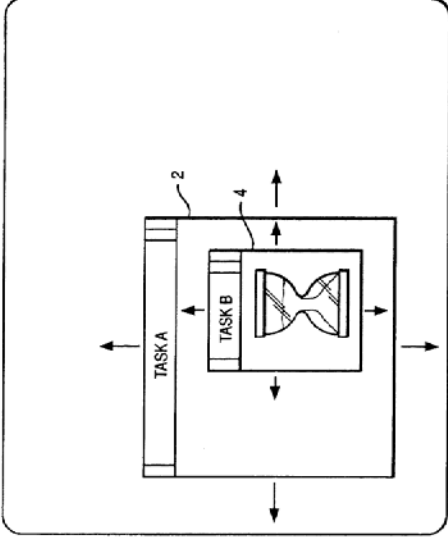
	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
	In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard teaches a hypermedia browser, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, disclose the same or similar techniques, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.	
11	A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash scripting language for the world wide web.	One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash scripting language for the world wide web. Vaughton ‘744 discloses a system that has the function of downloading files from another system required by a first task. Based on this, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the teachings of Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.  In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643

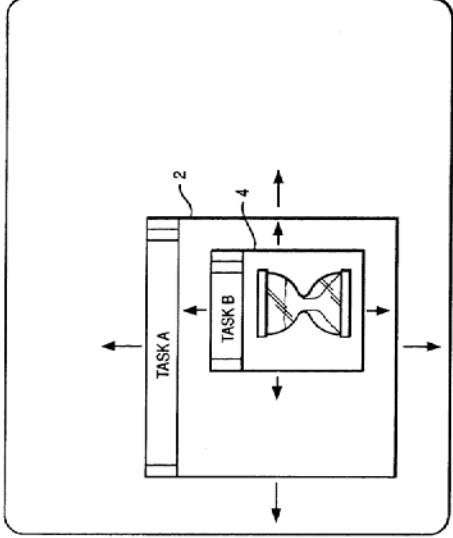
	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p><u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teaches a hypermedia browser, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, disclose the same or similar techniques, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
12	12. An information processing device comprising:	<p>“The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows[.]” Col. 2, ll. 17-20.</p>
12.1	a processor;	<p>“The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows[.]” Col. 2, ll. 17-20.</p>
12.2	a display;	<p>“The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows[.]” Col. 2, ll. 17-20.</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
12.3	a hypermedia browser executing on the processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and wherein the hypermedia browser displays a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading visible content;	<p>The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows, wherein execution of a first task may trigger execution of a second task characterised in that when execution of said first task triggers execution of said second task, said processor uses data identifying said first task’s display window(s) and to control display of said second task’s display window(s) so as to be connected to and move with said first task’s display window(s). Col. 2, Il. 17-26</p> <p>The invention provides the advantage that display of the window(s) of the called task in a manner connected to the window(s) of the calling task, clarifies to the user the relationship between the tasks. Furthermore, the use of the data identifying the calling task’s window(s) makes it possible for the system to monitor any changes in the position or size of the calling task’s window(s) and make appropriate changes in size and position to the window(s) of the called task thereby preserving the visual relationship between the tasks. Col. 2, Il. 27-36.</p> <p>In preferred embodiments of the invention said second task’s window(s) is displayed within said first task’s window(s). This form of display provides an unmistakable visual link between the windows of the different tasks. Col. 2, Il. 63-66.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, Il. 4-8.</p> <p>“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, Il. 66-67 to Col. 4, Il. 1-2.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 in a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content. Hypermedia browsers download files from</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>another system, and it would have therefore been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teach a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content and is configured to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading visible content (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
12.4	wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned only over a portion of the content viewing area and obstructs only part of the visible content in the content viewing area; and	See Figure 2.



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12.5	wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content and content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	 <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 2</p> <p>See Figure 2.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p> <p>“It is a feature of advanced multitasking data processing systems that the tasks executed are becoming more interdependent . . . An example of such interdependence would be one task requiring a particular piece of information to be retrieved from a database by a database retrieval task.” Col. 1, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
13	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.	The window for Task B shows a sand glass in which the flow of the sand through the sand glass gives an indication of the progress of the downloading of the file in question. Col. 3, ll. 37-40.
14	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area.	In preferred embodiments of the invention said second task’s window(s) is displayed within said first task’s window(s). This form of display provides an unmistakable visual link between the windows of the different tasks. It will however be appreciated that other ways of connecting the windows are possible, e.g. the window(s) of the second task may abut the edge of the window(s) of the first task--the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge. Col. 2, l. 63 - Col. 3, l. 3. See Figure 2.
		 <p style="text-align: right;">FIG. 2</p>
17	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for	One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a

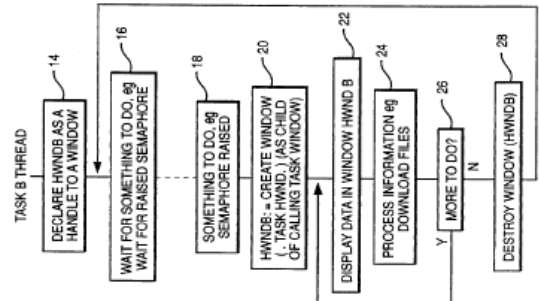
	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language. Vaughton ‘744 discloses a system that has the function of downloading files from another system required by a first task. Based on this, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the teachings of Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.  In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teaches a hypermedia browser, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or <del>Judson</del> <u>Judson</u> ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, disclose the same or similar techniques, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
18	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript,	One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p> <p>group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash scripting language for the world wide web. Vaughton ‘744 discloses a system that has the function of downloading files from another system required by a first task. Based on this, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the teachings of Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teaches a hypermedia browser, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, disclose the same or similar techniques, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
20	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is not content.	<p>See Figure 2, which illustrates the temporary graphic element as an hourglass.</p> <p>“It is a feature of advanced multitasking data processing systems that the tasks executed are becoming more interdependent . . . An example of such interdependence would be one task requiring a particular piece of information to be retrieved from a database by a database retrieval task.” Col. 1, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has</p>

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		the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.
21	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.	“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.
32	32. A method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>See Figure 2.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 in a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content. Hypermedia browsers download files from another system, and it would have therefore been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teach a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for</p>



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		downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
32.1	displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen being without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;	<p>“The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows, wherein execution of a first task may trigger execution of a second task characterised in that when execution of said first task triggers execution of said second task, said processor uses data identifying said first task’s display window(s) and to control display of said second task’s display window(s) so as to be connected to and move with said first task’s display window(s).” Col. 2, ll. 17-26</p> <p>“The invention provides the advantage that display of the window(s) of the called task in a manner connected to the window(s) of the calling task, clarifies to the user the relationship between the tasks. Furthermore, the use of the data identifying the calling task’s window(s) makes it possible for the system to monitor any changes in the position or size of the calling task’s window(s) and make appropriate changes in size and position to the window(s) of the called task thereby preserving the visual relationship between the tasks.” Col. 2, ll. 27-36.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments of the invention said second task’s window(s) is displayed within said first task’s window(s). This form of display provides an unmistakable visual link between the windows of the different tasks.” Col. 2, ll. 63-66.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p> <p>“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of</p>

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		Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.
32.2	receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;	“It is a feature of advanced multitasking data processing systems that the tasks executed are becoming more interdependent, i.e. one task may start or call upon another task to carry out some function required by that first task. An example of such interdependence would be one task requiring a particular piece of information to be retrieved from a database by a database retrieval task. The calling task would start the database retrieval task and pass to it details concerning the data required.” Col. 1, ll. 59-67.
32.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and	See Fig. 3.  <pre> graph TD     14[DECLARE HWNDB AS A HANDLE TO A WINDOW] --&gt; 16[WAIT FOR SOMETHING TO DO. #9 WAIT FOR RAISED SEMAPHORE]     16 -.-&gt; 18[SOMETHING TO DO. #9 SEMAPHORE RAISED]     18 --&gt; 20[HWNDB = CREATE WINDOW (PARAMS) AS CHILD OF CALLING TASK WINDOW]     20 --&gt; 22[DISPLAY DATA IN WINDOW HWND B]     22 --&gt; 24[PROCESS INFORMATION #9 DOWNLOAD FILES]     24 --&gt; 26{MORE TO DO?}     26 -- Y --&gt; 22     26 -- N --&gt; 28[DESTROY WINDOW (HWNDB)] </pre>

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32.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and	<p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p> <p>See Fig. 2</p> <div> <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 2</p> </div> <p>“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.</p>
32.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	“It is a feature of advanced multitasking data processing systems that the tasks executed are becoming more interdependent . . . An example of such interdependence would be one task requiring a particular piece of information to be retrieved from a

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		database by a database retrieval task.” Col. 1, ll. 59-65.  “The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.
33	A method as recited in claim 32 further comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.	“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.
34	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language. Vaughton ‘744 discloses a system that has the function of downloading files from another system required by a first task. Based on this, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the teachings of Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.  In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teaches a hypermedia browser, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a

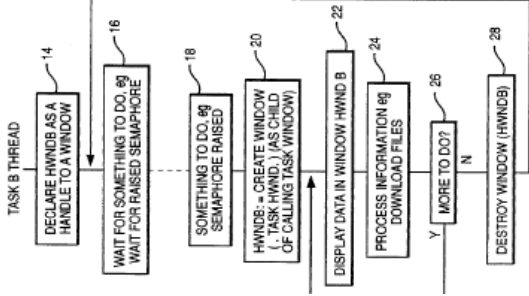
	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
	group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or <del>Judson</del> <u>Judson ‘643 and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, disclose the same or similar techniques, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.	
35	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash scripting language for the world wide web. Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash scripting language for the world wide web. Vaughton ‘744 discloses a system that has the function of downloading files from another system required by a first task. Based on this, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the teachings of Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or <u>Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or <u>Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teaches a hypermedia browser, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web (see</p>



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		analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or <u>Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, disclose the same or similar techniques, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
36	A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, perform a method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows, wherein execution of a first task may trigger execution of a second task characterised in that when execution of said first task triggers execution of said second task, said processor uses data identifying said first task’s display window(s) and to control display of said second task’s display window(s) so as to be connected to and move with said first task’s display window(s). Col. 2, ll. 17-26</p> <p>The invention provides the advantage that display of the window(s) of the called task in a manner connected to the window(s) of the calling task, clarifies to the user the relationship between the tasks. Furthermore, the use of the data identifying the calling task’s window(s) makes it possible for the system to monitor any changes in the position or size of the calling task’s window(s) and make appropriate changes in size and position to the window(s) of the called task thereby preserving the visual relationship between the tasks. Col. 2, ll. 27-36.</p> <p>In preferred embodiments of the invention said second task’s window(s) is displayed within said first task’s window(s). This form of display provides an unmistakable visual link between the windows of the different tasks. Col. 2, ll. 63-66.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has</p>

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		<p>the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 in a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content. Hypermedia browsers download files from another system, and it would have therefore been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teach a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
36.1	displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen is without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;	<p>The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows, wherein execution of a first task may trigger execution of a second task characterised in that when execution of said first task triggers execution of said second task, said processor uses data identifying said first task’s display window(s) and to control display of said second task’s display window(s) so as to be connected to and move with said first task’s display window(s). Col. 2, ll. 17-26</p>

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		<p>The invention provides the advantage that display of the window(s) of the called task in a manner connected to the window(s) of the calling task, clarifies to the user the relationship between the tasks. Furthermore, the use of the data identifying the calling task’s window(s) makes it possible for the system to monitor any changes in the position or size of the calling task’s window(s) and make appropriate changes in size and position to the window(s) of the called task thereby preserving the visual relationship between the tasks. Col. 2, ll. 27-36.</p> <p>In preferred embodiments of the invention said second task’s window(s) is displayed within said first task’s window(s). This form of display provides an unmistakable visual link between the windows of the different tasks. Col. 2, ll. 63-66.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p> <p>“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.</p>
36.2	receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;	“It is a feature of advanced multitasking data processing systems that the tasks executed are becoming more interdependent, i.e. one task may start or call upon another task to carry out some function required by that first task. An example of such interdependence would be one task requiring a particular piece of information to be retrieved from a database by a database retrieval task. The calling task would start the database retrieval task and pass to it details concerning the data required.” Col. 1, ll. 59-67.
36.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and	See Fig. 3.

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		 <pre> graph TD     14[DECLARE HWNDB AS A HANDLE TO A WINDOW] --&gt; 16[WAIT FOR SOMETHING TO DO, #0 WAIT FOR RAISED SEMAPHORE]     16 --&gt; 18[SOMETHING TO DO, #0 SEMAPHORE RAISED]     18 --&gt; 20[HWNDB = CREATE WINDOW (. TASK HWND. ) (AS CHILD OF CALLING TASK WINDOW)]     20 --&gt; 22[DISPLAY DATA IN WINDOW HWND B]     22 --&gt; 24[PROCESS INFORMATION #0 DOWNLOAD FILES]     24 --&gt; 26{MORE TO DO?}     26 -- Y --&gt; 24     26 -- N --&gt; 28[DESTROY WINDOW (HWNDB)]           </pre>
36.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and	<p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p> <p>See Fig. 2</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 2</p> <p>“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.</p> <p>“It is a feature of advanced multitasking data processing systems that the tasks executed are becoming more interdependent . . . An example of such interdependence would be one task requiring a particular piece of information to be retrieved from a database by a database retrieval task.” Col. 1, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p>
36.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a
37	A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a	



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language. Vaughton ‘744 discloses a system that has the function of downloading files from another system required by a first task. Based on this, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the teachings of Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teaches a hypermedia browser, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or <del>Judson</del> <u>Judson ‘643 and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, disclose the same or similar techniques, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
38	A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash scripting language for the world wide web. Vaughton ‘744 discloses a system that has the function of downloading files from another

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>system required by a first task. Based on this, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the teachings of Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teaches a hypermedia browser, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, disclose the same or similar techniques, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
39	<p>A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 36 further having additional computer-executable instructions that perform a method comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.</p>	<p>“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
40	40. An information processing device comprising:	“The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows[.]” Col. 2, ll. 17-20.
40.1	a processor;	“The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows[.]” Col. 2, ll. 17-20.
40.2	a display;	“The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows[.]” Col. 2, ll. 17-20.
40. <del>32</del>	a hypermedia browser executing on the processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; wherein the hypermedia browser is configured to operate in a content-loading mode and a content-loaded mode;	<p>The invention provides a data processing system having a window based display and a processor executing a plurality of interleaved data processing tasks each having one or more associated display windows, wherein execution of a first task may trigger execution of a second task characterised in that when execution of said first task triggers execution of said second task, said processor uses data identifying said first task’s display window(s) and to control display of said second task’s display window(s) so as to be connected to and move with said first task’s display window(s). Col. 2, ll. 17-26</p> <p>The invention provides the advantage that display of the window(s) of the called task in a manner connected to the window(s) of the calling task, clarifies to the user the relationship between the tasks. Furthermore, the use of the data identifying the calling task’s window(s) makes it possible for the system to monitor any changes in the position or size of the calling task’s window(s) and make appropriate changes in size and position to the window(s) of the called task thereby preserving the visual relationship between the tasks. Col. 2, ll. 27-36.</p> <p>In preferred embodiments of the invention said second task’s window(s) is displayed within said first task’s window(s). This form of display provides an unmistakable visual link between the windows of the different tasks. Col. 2, ll. 63-66.</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>“The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.</p> <p>“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 in a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content. Hypermedia browsers download files from another system, and it would have therefore been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teach a hypermedia browser executing on the processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
40.43	in the content-loaded mode, the hypermedia browser displays loaded content in the content viewing area and	<p>“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	no “load status” graphic element is displayed, wherein absence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loaded mode;	B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.
40. <del>54</del>	in the content-loading mode, the hypermedia browser loads content, displays such content in the content viewing area as it loads, and displays a “load status” graphic element over the content view area obstructing part of the content displayed in the content viewing area, wherein presence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loading mode; and	“Task B puts up the window (4) for Task B as a child window of the window (2) of Task A . . . Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is completed.” Col. 3, ll. 66-67 to Col. 4, ll. 1-2.
40. <del>65</del>	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	“It is a feature of advanced multitasking data processing systems that the tasks executed are becoming more interdependent . . . An example of such interdependence would be one task requiring a particular piece of information to be retrieved from a database by a database retrieval task.” Col. 1, ll. 59-65.  “The invention has been found to be particularly advantageous when said system has the function of downloading files from another system required by said first task and said second task’s window(s) provides an indication of the progress of said downloading.” Col. 3, ll. 4-8.
41	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a	One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language. Vaughton ‘744 discloses a system that has the function of downloading files from another system required by a first task. Based on this, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the teachings of Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teaches a hypermedia browser, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or <del>Judson</del> <u>Judson ‘643 and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, disclose the same or similar techniques, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
42	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Vaughton ‘744 with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash scripting language for the world wide web. Vaughton ‘744 discloses a system that has the function of downloading files from another

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,864,850 (“Nordman ‘850’”) and/or HyperCard<sup>2</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>system required by a first task. Based on this, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to implement the teachings of Vaughton ‘744 in the context of a hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Vaughton ‘744 and Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> renders this claim obvious. Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> teaches a hypermedia browser, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web (see analysis of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Judson ‘643 <u>and/or Nordman ‘850 and/or HyperCard</u> in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Vaughton ‘744 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, disclose the same or similar techniques, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>

# **EXHIBIT B**

Exemplar Chart of U.S. Patent 6,339,780**U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”)<sup>1</sup>  
Claims 1-6, 9-14, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 32-42**

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348’”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843’”) <sup>3</sup> and/or PenPoint <sup>4</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
1	A hypermedia browser embodied on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area,	<p>“A method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser. The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server.” Abstract.</p> <p>“According to the preferred embodiment, there is described a method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser.” Col. 2, ll. 29-32.</p> <p>“Each of the clients may run a ‘browser,’ which is a known software tool used to</p>

NOTE: Motorola applies the prior art in light of Microsoft’s improper assertions of infringement and improper application of the claims. Motorola does not agree with Microsoft’s application of the claims, or that the claims satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112. Motorola’s contentions herein are not, and should in no way be seen as, admissions or adoptions as to any particular claim scope or construction, or as any admission that any particular element is met in any particular way. Motorola objects to any attempt to imply claim construction from the foregoing chart. Motorola’s prior art invalidity contentions are made in a variety of alternatives and do not represent Motorola’s agreement or view as to the meaning, definiteness, written description support for, or enablement of any claim contained therein.

<sup>1</sup> “Web Browser with Dynamic Display of Information Objects During Linking” issued to Judson; filed October 19, 1995; issued November 5, 1996.

<sup>2</sup> “Dynamic Progress Marking Icon” issued to Jaaskelainen; filed July 16, 1992; issued April 5, 1994.

<sup>3</sup> “Replaceable and Extensible Navigator Component of a Network Component System” issued to Cleron et al.; filed February 27, 1997; issued May 25, 1999.

<sup>4</sup> PenPoint Operating System, PenPoint UI Design Guidelines; GO Corporation, Foster City, California; 1991.

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348’”)<sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843’”)<sup>3</sup> and/or PenPoint<sup>4</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>access the servers via the access providers.” Col. 3, ll. 51-53.</p> <p>“In addition, although the various methods described are conveniently implemented in a general purpose computer selectively activated or reconfigured by software, one of ordinary skill in the art would also recognize that such methods may be carried out in hardware, in firmware, or in more specialized apparatus constructed to perform the required method steps.” Col. 7, ll. 52-59.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser on an information processing device having a limited display area. Judson ‘643 discloses that “one of ordinary skill in the art would also recognize that [the invention] may be carried out in hardware, in firmware, or in more specialized apparatus constructed to perform the required method steps,” e.g., in a device having a limited display area. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser on an information processing device having a limited display area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and one or more references describing handheld devices with browsers renders this claim obvious. Gessler<sup>5</sup>, Cooper<sup>6</sup>, Bartlett<sup>7</sup>, Watson<sup>8</sup>, Kamba<sup>9</sup>, and Lauff<sup>10</sup> each teach a hypermedia browser embodied</p>

<sup>5</sup> S. Gessler and A. Kotulla. PDAs as Mobile WWW Browsers. Computer Networks and ISDN Systems 28 (1995) 53-59 (“Gessler”) (see pgs. 53 and 56-58).

<sup>6</sup> I. Cooper and R. Shufflebotham. PDAWeb Browsers: Implementation Issues. (University of Kent at Canterbury, November 9, 1995) (“Cooper”) (see pgs. 3 and 5).

<sup>7</sup> J. Bartlett. Experience with a Wireless World Wide Web Client. IEEE COMPCON 95 (San Francisco, March 1995) (“Bartlett”) (see pgs. 1, 4 and 5).

<sup>8</sup> T. Watson. “Application Design for Wireless Computing” (1994 Mobile Computing Systems and Applications Workshop Position Paper (August 1994)).

<sup>9</sup> T. Kamba, S. A. Elson, T. Harpold, T. Stamper, and P. Sukaviriya. (1996). “Using small screen space more efficiently.”



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or PenPoint <sup>4</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area (e.g., a PDA, handheld, mobile device, etc.), and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. <sup>11</sup> One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Additionally, Bartlett cites Gessler and Cooper cites Gessler and Bartlett. Moreover, all of these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
1.1	wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and is configured to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content,	<p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“It is thus a primary object of the invention to enhance the operation of a web browser by causing the display of some useful information to the user during the period of user ‘downtime’ that otherwise occurs between linking and downloading of a hypertext document identified by the link.” Col. 1, ll. 59-63.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational</p>

(...Continued)

<sup>10</sup> M. Lauff and W. Gellerson. Multimedia Client Implementation on Personal Digital Assistants. TecO.

<sup>11</sup> Motorola continues to investigate other browsers that were in existence prior to the priority date of the ‘780 patent (e.g., NetHopper, Newt’s Cape, PocketWeb and Vagon).

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> <u>and/or PenPoint</u> <sup>4</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.
1.2	wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area,	<p>“FIG. 8 is a representative screen display illustrating how the information object appears as a ‘mini’ web page upon activation of the hypertext link in the web page of FIG. 5.” Col. 3, ll. 38-40.</p> <p>“As used herein, the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“Thus, an ‘information object’ according to the invention may include an applet which, for example, may generate an animated figure or icon, some aural output, a scrolling display, or a combination thereof.” Col. 8, ll. 9-12.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to position the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area. Judson ‘643 discloses that “the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above,” e.g., a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or PenPoint</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or PenPoint</u> teaches a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282</u></p>

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		in claim chart; see also Jaaskelainen ‘348 at FIG. 1 and PenPoint at 64-65 (describing the placement of the animated busy clock)) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
1.3	wherein the temporary graphic element is not content and wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	<p>“The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server. In response to the user clicking on the link, the link is activated by the browser to thereby request downloading of the hypertext document from the remote server to the graphical user interface of the client.” Col. 2, ll. 32-39.</p> <p>“Or, the information object(s) may have no direct relation to the content of any link in the document.” Col. 5, ll. 28-30.</p> <p>“The information object need not be embedded within an existing web page, but rather may be embedded within the home page of the browser or supported elsewhere within the client itself.” Col. 6, l. 66-Col. 7, l. 2.</p>
2	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the browser is configured to display the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area only during times when the browser	<p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational</p>

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	is loading visible content.	messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.
3	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content.	<p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to use the temporary graphic element to indicate to a user that the browser is loading content. For example, Judson ‘643 states “As used herein, the “information object” or “information” output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 38-44). Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “[t]he window for Task B shows a sand glass in which the flow of the sand through the sand glass gives an indication of the progress of the downloading of the file in question.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 3, ll. 37-40. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
4	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate	“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.

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	to a user that such loading of content is complete.	<p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to have the temporary graphic element disappear when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete. <del>Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is complete.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 4, ll. 1-2.</del></p> <p><u>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart (e.g., that “Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is complete.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 4, ll. 1-2.); see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”)) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need</u></p>



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		and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
5	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.	“Thus, an ‘information object’ according to the invention may include an applet which, for example, may generate an animated figure or icon, some aural output, a scrolling display, or a combination thereof.” Col. 8, ll. 9-12.
6	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area.	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area. Judson ‘643 discloses that “[w]hile the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the one or more different types of informational messages to the user is displayed in a corner of the content viewing area. Additionally, displaying the one or more different types of informational messages to the user in a corner of the content viewing area is an obvious design choice to minimize the amount of content obstructed and would have been obvious to try.</p> <p><del>Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may be clipped about the edge of the window(s) of the first task—the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2, l. 63—Col. 3, l. 3.</del></p> <p><u>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘543 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may be clipped about the edge of the first task—the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2, l. 63—Col. 3, l. 3. Jaaskelainen ‘348 indicates, e.g., that “[i]n the preferred embodiment, icon 20 is displayed in the lower right hand corner or display 12 (FIG. 1), and remains in the same location for the duration of the task. Of course, icon 20</u></p>

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		<u>could be displayed in a different location of display 12 or move from location to location as the task progresses.” Jaaskelainen ‘348 at Col. 4, ll. 7-13. Cleron ‘843 indicates, e.g., that progress banner 750 may appear in the lower right corner of the display. Cleron ‘843 at FIG. 8A. It would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘543 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</u>
9	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element conveys status information of the browser.	<p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to use the temporary graphic element to convey status information of the browser. For example, Judson ‘643 states “As used herein, the “information object” or “information” output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 38-44). Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “[t]he window for Task B shows a sand glass in which the flow of the sand through the sand glass gives an indication of the progress of the downloading of the file in question.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 3, ll. 37-40. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common</p>

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		subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
10	A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The ‘World Wide Web’ (WWW) is that collection of servers of the Internet that utilize the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is a known application protocol that provides users access to files (which can be in different formats such as text, graphics, images, sound, video, etc.) using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides basic document formatting and allows the developer to specify “links” to other servers and files. Use of an HTML-compliant client browser involves specification of a link via the URL. Upon such specification, the client makes a tcp/ip request to the server identified in the link and receives a ‘web page’ (namely, a document formatted according to HTML) in return.” Col. 3, l. 58-Col. 4, l. 4.</p> <p>“RAM 34 also supports a number of Internet access tools including, for example, the HTTP-compliant web browser 62. Known browser software includes Netscape, Netscape Navigator 2.0, Mosaic, and the like. The present invention is designed to operate within any of these known or developing web browsers, which are preferably modified as described herein to achieve the dynamic display of information objects during web site linking activities.” Col. 4, ll. 39-47.</p> <p>“As noted above, a web browser 62 running on the client uses a TCP/IP connection to pass a request to a web server running a HTTP “service” (under the WINDOWS operating system) or “daemon” (under the UNIX operating system). The HTTP service then responds to the request, typically by sending a “web page” formatted in the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML, to the browser. The browser then displays the web page using local resources (e.g., fonts and colors).” Col. 5, ll. 41-49.</p>

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11	A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>“The ‘World Wide Web’ (WWW) is that collection of servers of the Internet that utilize the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is a known application protocol that provides users access to files (which can be in different formats such as text, graphics, images, sound, video, etc.) using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides basic document formatting and allows the developer to specify “links” to other servers and files. Use of an HTML-compliant client browser involves specification of a link via the URL. Upon such specification, the client makes a tcp/ip request to the server identified in the link and receives a ‘web page’ (namely, a document formatted according to HTML) in return.” Col. 3, l. 58-Col. 4, l. 4.</p> <p>“RAM 34 also supports a number of Internet access tools including, for example, the HTTP-compliant web browser 62. Known browser software includes Netscape, Netscape Navigator 2.0, Mosaic, and the like. The present invention is designed to operate within any of these known or developing web browsers, which are preferably modified as described herein to achieve the dynamic display of information objects during web site linking activities.” Col. 4, ll. 39-47.</p> <p>“As noted above, a web browser 62 running on the client uses a TCP/IP connection to pass a request to a web server running a HTTP “service” (under the WINDOWS operating system) or “daemon” (under the UNIX operating system). The HTTP service then responds to the request, typically by sending a “web page” formatted in the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML, to the browser. The browser then displays the web page using local resources (e.g., fonts and colors).” Col. 5, ll. 41-49.</p>
12	An information processing device comprising:	“A method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser.” Abstract.
12.1	a processor;	“The microprocessor 32 is connected to the system bus 31 and is supported by read only memory (ROM) 33 and random access memory (RAM) 34 also connected to system bus 31.” Col. 4, ll. 10-13.



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12.2	a display;	“The keyboard controller 38 provides the hardware interface for the keyboard 22, the controller 39 provides the hardware interface for the mouse (or other point and click device) 23, the video controller 40 is the hardware interface for the display 24, and the audio controller 41 is the hardware interface for the multimedia speakers 25a and 25b.” Col. 4, ll. 27-33.
12.3	a hypermedia browser executing on the processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and wherein the hypermedia browser displays a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading visible content;	<p>“A method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser. The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server.” Abstract.</p> <p>“According to the preferred embodiment, there is described a method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser.” Col. 2, ll. 29-32.</p> <p>“Each of the clients may run a ‘browser,’ which is a known software tool used to access the servers via the access providers.” Col. 3, ll. 51-53.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to use the temporary graphic element to indicate to a user that the browser is loading content. For example, Judson ‘643 states “As used herein, the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations</p>



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		of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 38-44). Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “[t]he window for Task B shows a sand glass in which the flow of the sand through the sand glass gives an indication of the progress of the downloading of the file in question.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 3, ll. 37-40. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
12.4	wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned only over a portion of the content viewing area and obstructs only part of the visible content in the content viewing area; and	<p>“FIG. 8 is a representative screen display illustrating how the information object appears as a ‘mini’ web page upon activation of the hypertext link in the web page of FIG. 5.” Col. 3, ll. 38-40.</p> <p>“As used herein, the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“Thus, an ‘information object’ according to the invention may include an applet which, for example, may generate an animated figure or icon, some aural output, a scrolling display, or a combination thereof.” Col. 8, ll. 9-12.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to position the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area. Judson ‘643 discloses that “the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above,” e.g., a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing</p>

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		<p>area. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or PenPoint</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or PenPoint</u> teaches a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 in claim chart; see also Jaaskelainen ‘348 at FIG. 1 and PenPoint at 64-65 (describing the placement of the animated busy clock))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
12.5	<p>wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content and content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.</p>	<p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server. In response to the user clicking on the link, the link is activated by the browser to thereby request downloading of the hypertext document from the remote server to the graphical user interface of the client.” Col. 2, ll. 32-39.</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843’”) and/or PenPoint <sup>4</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to use the temporary graphic element to indicate to a user that the browser is loading content. For example, Judson ‘643 states “As used herein, the “information object” or “information” output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 38-44). Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “[t]he window for Task B shows a sand glass in which the flow of the sand through the sand glass gives an indication of the progress of the downloading of the file in question.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 3, ll. 37-40. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
13	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.	“Thus, an ‘information object’ according to the invention may include an applet which, for example, may generate an animated figure or icon, some aural output, a scrolling display, or a combination thereof.” Col. 8, ll. 9-12.
14	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area.	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area. Judson ‘643 discloses that “[w]hile the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational

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		<p>messages to the user.” Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the one or more different types of informational messages to the user is displayed in a corner of the content viewing area. Additionally, displaying the one or more different types of informational messages to the user in a corner of the content viewing area is an obvious design choice to minimize the amount of content obstructed and would have been obvious to try.</p> <p><del>Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may about the edge of the window(s) of the first task—the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2, l. 63—Col. 3, l. 3.</del></p> <p><del>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘543 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may about the edge of the window(s) of the first task—the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2, l. 63—Col. 3, l. 3. Jaaskelainen ‘348 indicates, e.g., that “[i]n the preferred embodiment, icon 20 is displayed in the lower right hand corner or display 12 (FIG. 1), and remains in the same location for the duration of the task. Of course, icon 20 could be displayed in a different location of display 12 or move from location to location as the task progresses.” Jaaskelainen ‘348 at Col. 4, ll. 7-13. Cleron ‘843 indicates, e.g., that progress banner 750 may appear in the lower right corner of the display. Cleron ‘843 at FIG. 8A. It would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘543 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</del></p>



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17	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The ‘World Wide Web’ (WWW) is that collection of servers of the Internet that utilize the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is a known application protocol that provides users access to files (which can be in different formats such as text, graphics, images, sound, video, etc.) using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides basic document formatting and allows the developer to specify “links” to other servers and files. Use of an HTML-compliant client browser involves specification of a link via the URL. Upon such specification, the client makes a tcp/ip request to the server identified in the link and receives a ‘web page’ (namely, a document formatted according to HTML) in return.” Col. 3, l. 58-Col. 4, l. 4.</p> <p>“RAM 34 also supports a number of Internet access tools including, for example, the HTTP-compliant web browser 62. Known browser software includes Netscape, Netscape Navigator 2.0, Mosaic, and the like. The present invention is designed to operate within any of these known or developing web browsers, which are preferably modified as described herein to achieve the dynamic display of information objects during web site linking activities.” Col. 4, ll. 39-47.</p> <p>“As noted above, a web browser 62 running on the client uses a TCP/IP connection to pass a request to a web server running a HTTP “service” (under the WINDOWS operating system) or “daemon” (under the UNIX operating system). The HTTP service then responds to the request, typically by sending a “web page” formatted in the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML, to the browser. The browser then displays the web page using local resources (e.g., fonts and colors).” Col. 5, ll. 41-49.</p>
18	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X,	<p>“The ‘World Wide Web’ (WWW) is that collection of servers of the Internet that utilize the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is a known application protocol that provides users access to files (which can be in different formats such as text, graphics, images, sound, video, etc.) using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides basic document formatting and allows the developer to specify “links” to other servers and files. Use</p>



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	Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>of an HTML-compliant client browser involves specification of a link via the URL. Upon such specification, the client makes a tcp/ip request to the server identified in the link and receives a ‘web page’ (namely, a document formatted according to HTML) in return.” Col. 3, l. 58-Col. 4, l. 4.</p> <p>“RAM 34 also supports a number of Internet access tools including, for example, the HTTP-compliant web browser 62. Known browser software includes Netscape, Netscape Navigator 2.0, Mosaic, and the like. The present invention is designed to operate within any of these known or developing web browsers, which are preferably modified as described herein to achieve the dynamic display of information objects during web site linking activities.” Col. 4, ll. 39-47.</p> <p>“As noted above, a web browser 62 running on the client uses a TCP/IP connection to pass a request to a web server running a HTTP “service” (under the WINDOWS operating system) or “daemon” (under the UNIX operating system). The HTTP service then responds to the request, typically by sending a “web page” formatted in the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML, to the browser. The browser then displays the web page using local resources (e.g., fonts and colors).” Col. 5, ll. 41-49.</p>
20	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is not content.	<p>“Or, the information object(s) may have no direct relation to the content of any link in the document.” Col. 5, ll. 28-30.</p> <p>“The information object need not be embedded within an existing web page, but rather may be embedded within the home page of the browser or supported elsewhere within the client itself.” Col. 6, l. 66-Col. 7, l. 2.</p>
21	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.	<p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational</p>

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		<p>messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to have the temporary graphic element disappear when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete. <del>Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is complete.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 4, ll. 1-2.</del></p> <p><u>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart (e.g., that “Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is complete.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 4, ll. 1-2.); see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”)) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</u></p>

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32	A method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>“A method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser. The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server.” Abstract.</p> <p>“According to the preferred embodiment, there is described a method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser.” Col. 2, ll. 29-32.</p> <p>“Each of the clients may run a ‘browser,’ which is a known software tool used to access the servers via the access providers.” Col. 3, ll. 51-53.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to use the temporary graphic element to convey status information of the browser. For example, Judson ‘643 states “As used herein, the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 38-44). Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “[t]he window for Task B shows a sand glass in which the flow of the sand through the sand glass gives an indication of the progress of the downloading of the file in question.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 3, ll. 37-40. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common</p>

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		subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
32.1	displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen being without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;	<p>“The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server.” Col. 2, ll. 32-35.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser, “the screen being without a “load status” graphic element.” Judson ‘643 discloses that “one of ordinary skill in the art would also recognize that [the invention] may be carried out in hardware, in firmware, or in more specialized apparatus constructed to perform the required method steps,” e.g., to save space on a display with a limited display area. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser having a screen without a “load status” graphic element. Additionally, having a screen without a “load status” graphic element is an obvious design choice where display area is limited and would have been obvious to try. See claim 1 above.</p>
32.2	receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;	“In response to the user clicking on the link, the link is activated by the browser to thereby request downloading of the hypertext document from the remote server to the graphical user interface of the client.” Col. 2, ll. 35-39.

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		“In response to the user pointing and clicking on the link, the link is said to be ‘activated’ to begin the download of the linked document or text.” Col. 4, ll. 62-64.
32.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and	“In response to the user clicking on the link, the link is activated by the browser to thereby request downloading of the hypertext document from the remote server to the graphical user interface of the client. While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 35-42.
32.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and	<p>“FIG. 8 is a representative screen display illustrating how the information object appears as a ‘mini’ web page upon activation of the hypertext link in the web page of FIG. 5.” Col. 3, ll. 38-40.</p> <p>“As used herein, the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“Thus, an ‘information object’ according to the invention may include an applet which, for example, may generate an animated figure or icon, some aural output, a scrolling display, or a combination thereof.” Col. 8, ll. 9-12.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to position the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area. Judson ‘643 discloses that “the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above,” e.g., a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing</p>



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		area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area.  In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or PenPoint</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or PenPoint</u> teaches a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 in claim chart; see also Jaaskelainen ‘348 at FIG. 1 and PenPoint at 64-65 (describing the placement of the animated busy clock))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
32.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	“The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server. In response to the user clicking on the link, the link is activated by the browser to thereby request downloading of the hypertext document from the remote server to the graphical user interface of the client.” Col. 2, ll. 32-39.
33	A method as recited in claim 32 further comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that	“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.  “While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being

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	the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.	<p>downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to upon completion of the loading, remove the “load status” graphic element. <del>Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is complete.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 4, ll. 1-2.</del></p> <p><del>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart (e.g., that “Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is complete.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 4, ll. 1-2.); see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”)) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</del></p>

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34	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The ‘World Wide Web’ (WWW) is that collection of servers of the Internet that utilize the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is a known application protocol that provides users access to files (which can be in different formats such as text, graphics, images, sound, video, etc.) using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides basic document formatting and allows the developer to specify “links” to other servers and files. Use of an HTML-compliant client browser involves specification of a link via the URL. Upon such specification, the client makes a tcp/ip request to the server identified in the link and receives a ‘web page’ (namely, a document formatted according to HTML) in return.” Col. 3, l. 58-Col. 4, l. 4.</p> <p>“RAM 34 also supports a number of Internet access tools including, for example, the HTTP-compliant web browser 62. Known browser software includes Netscape, Netscape Navigator 2.0, Mosaic, and the like. The present invention is designed to operate within any of these known or developing web browsers, which are preferably modified as described herein to achieve the dynamic display of information objects during web site linking activities.” Col. 4, ll. 39-47.</p> <p>“As noted above, a web browser 62 running on the client uses a TCP/IP connection to pass a request to a web server running a HTTP “service” (under the WINDOWS operating system) or “daemon” (under the UNIX operating system). The HTTP service then responds to the request, typically by sending a “web page” formatted in the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML, to the browser. The browser then displays the web page using local resources (e.g., fonts and colors).” Col. 5, ll. 41-49.</p>
35	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X,	<p>“The ‘World Wide Web’ (WWW) is that collection of servers of the Internet that utilize the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is a known application protocol that provides users access to files (which can be in different formats such as text, graphics, images, sound, video, etc.) using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides basic document formatting and allows the developer to specify “links” to other servers and files. Use</p>

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	Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>of an HTML-compliant client browser involves specification of a link via the URL. Upon such specification, the client makes a tcp/ip request to the server identified in the link and receives a ‘web page’ (namely, a document formatted according to HTML) in return.” Col. 3, l. 58-Col. 4, l. 4.</p> <p>“RAM 34 also supports a number of Internet access tools including, for example, the HTTP-compliant web browser 62. Known browser software includes Netscape, Netscape Navigator 2.0, Mosaic, and the like. The present invention is designed to operate within any of these known or developing web browsers, which are preferably modified as described herein to achieve the dynamic display of information objects during web site linking activities.” Col. 4, ll. 39-47.</p> <p>“As noted above, a web browser 62 running on the client uses a TCP/IP connection to pass a request to a web server running a HTTP “service” (under the WINDOWS operating system) or “daemon” (under the UNIX operating system). The HTTP service then responds to the request, typically by sending a “web page” formatted in the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML, to the browser. The browser then displays the web page using local resources (e.g., fonts and colors).” Col. 5, ll. 41-49.</p>
36	A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, perform a method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>“A method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser. The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server.” Abstract.</p> <p>“According to the preferred embodiment, there is described a method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser.” Col. 2, ll. 29-32.</p> <p>“Each of the clients may run a ‘browser,’ which is a known software tool used to access the servers via the access providers.” Col. 3, ll. 51-53.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being</p>



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or PenPoint <sup>4</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract. “While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to use the temporary graphic element to convey status information of the browser. For example, Judson ‘643 states “As used herein, the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 38-44). Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “[t]he window for Task B shows a sand glass in which the flow of the sand through the sand glass gives an indication of the progress of the downloading of the file in question.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 3, ll. 37-40. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
36.1	displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen is without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;	“The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server.” Col. 2, ll. 32-35. “While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.



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		<p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser, “the screen being without a ‘load status’” graphic element.” Judson ‘643 discloses that “one of ordinary skill in the art would also recognize that [the invention] may be carried out in hardware, in firmware, or in more specialized apparatus constructed to perform the required method steps,” e.g., to save space on a display with a limited display area. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser having a screen without a “load status” graphic element. Additionally, having a screen without a “load status” graphic element is an obvious design choice where display area is limited and would have been obvious to try. See claim 1 above.</p>
36.2	receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;	<p>“In response to the user clicking on the link, the link is activated by the browser to thereby request downloading of the hypertext document from the remote server to the graphical user interface of the client.” Col. 2, ll. 35-39.</p> <p>“In response to the user pointing and clicking on the link, the link is said to be ‘activated’ to begin the download of the linked document or text.” Col. 4, ll. 62-64.</p>
36.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and	<p>“In response to the user clicking on the link, the link is activated by the browser to thereby request downloading of the hypertext document from the remote server to the graphical user interface of the client. While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 35-42.</p>
36.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content	<p>“FIG. 8 is a representative screen display illustrating how the information object appears as a ‘mini’ web page upon activation of the hypertext link in the web page of FIG. 5.” Col. 3, ll. 38-40.</p> <p>“As used herein, the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> <u>and/or PenPoint</u><sup>4</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
	viewing area; and	<p>the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“Thus, an ‘information object’ according to the invention may include an applet which, for example, may generate an animated figure or icon, some aural output, a scrolling display, or a combination thereof.” Col. 8, ll. 9-12.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to position the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area. Judson ‘643 discloses that “the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above,” e.g., a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or PenPoint</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or PenPoint</u> teaches a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 in claim chart: see also Jaaskelainen ‘348 at FIG. 1 and PenPoint at 64-65 (describing the placement of the animated busy clock))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the</p>

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		downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
36.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	“The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server. In response to the user clicking on the link, the link is activated by the browser to thereby request downloading of the hypertext document from the remote server to the graphical user interface of the client.” Col. 2, ll. 32-39.
37	A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The ‘World Wide Web’ (WWW) is that collection of servers of the Internet that utilize the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is a known application protocol that provides users access to files (which can be in different formats such as text, graphics, images, sound, video, etc.) using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides basic document formatting and allows the developer to specify “links” to other servers and files. Use of an HTML-compliant client browser involves specification of a link via the URL. Upon such specification, the client makes a tcp/ip request to the server identified in the link and receives a ‘web page’ (namely, a document formatted according to HTML) in return.” Col. 3, l. 58-Col. 4, l. 4.</p> <p>“RAM 34 also supports a number of Internet access tools including, for example, the HTTP-compliant web browser 62. Known browser software includes Netscape, Netscape Navigator 2.0, Mosaic, and the like. The present invention is designed to operate within any of these known or developing web browsers, which are preferably modified as described herein to achieve the dynamic display of information objects during web site linking activities.” Col. 4, ll. 39-47.</p>

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		“As noted above, a web browser 62 running on the client uses a TCP/IP connection to pass a request to a web server running a HTTP “service” (under the WINDOWS operating system) or “daemon” (under the UNIX operating system). The HTTP service then responds to the request, typically by sending a “web page” formatted in the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML, to the browser. The browser then displays the web page using local resources (e.g., fonts and colors).” Col. 5, ll. 41-49.
38	A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>“The ‘World Wide Web’ (WWW) is that collection of servers of the Internet that utilize the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is a known application protocol that provides users access to files (which can be in different formats such as text, graphics, images, sound, video, etc.) using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides basic document formatting and allows the developer to specify “links” to other servers and files. Use of an HTML-compliant client browser involves specification of a link via the URL. Upon such specification, the client makes a tcp/ip request to the server identified in the link and receives a ‘web page’ (namely, a document formatted according to HTML) in return.” Col. 3, l. 58-Col. 4, l. 4.</p> <p>“RAM 34 also supports a number of Internet access tools including, for example, the HTTP-compliant web browser 62. Known browser software includes Netscape, Netscape Navigator 2.0, Mosaic, and the like. The present invention is designed to operate within any of these known or developing web browsers, which are preferably modified as described herein to achieve the dynamic display of information objects during web site linking activities.” Col. 4, ll. 39-47.</p> <p>“As noted above, a web browser 62 running on the client uses a TCP/IP connection to pass a request to a web server running a HTTP “service” (under the WINDOWS operating system) or “daemon” (under the UNIX operating system). The HTTP service then responds to the request, typically by sending a “web page” formatted in the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML, to the browser. The browser then displays the web page using local resources (e.g., fonts and colors).” Col. 5, ll. 41-49.</p>



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39	<p>A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 36 further having additional computer-executable instructions that perform a method comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.</p>	<p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to upon completion of the loading, remove the “load status” graphic element. <del>Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is complete.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 4, ll. 1-2.</del></p> <p><del>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart (e.g., that “Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is complete.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 4, ll. 1-2.); see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”)) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period.</del></p>



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		Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
40	An information processing device comprising:	“A method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser.” Abstract.
40.1	a processor;	“The microprocessor 32 is connected to the system bus 31 and is supported by read only memory (ROM) 33 and random access memory (RAM) 34 also connected to system bus 31.” Col. 4, ll. 10-13.
40.2	a display;	“The keyboard controller 38 provides the hardware interface for the keyboard 22, the controller 39 provides the hardware interface for the mouse (or other point and click device) 23, the video controller 40 is the hardware interface for the display 24, and the audio controller 41 is the hardware interface for the multimedia speakers 25a and 25b.” Col. 4, ll. 27-33.
40.3	a hypermedia browser executing on the processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; wherein the hypermedia browser is configured to operate in a content-loading mode and a content-loaded mode;	<p>“A method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser. The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server.” Abstract.</p> <p>“According to the preferred embodiment, there is described a method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser.” Col. 2, ll. 29-32.</p> <p>“Each of the clients may run a ‘browser,’ which is a known software tool used to access the servers via the access providers.” Col. 3, ll. 51-53.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational</p>

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		<p>messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p>
40.4	in the content-loaded mode, the hypermedia browser displays loaded content in the content viewing area and no “load status” graphic element is displayed, wherein absence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loaded mode;	<p>“A method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser. The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server.” Abstract.</p> <p>“According to the preferred embodiment, there is described a method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser.” Col. 2, ll. 29-32.</p> <p>“Each of the clients may run a ‘browser,’ which is a known software tool used to access the servers via the access providers.” Col. 3, ll. 51-53.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser, “the screen being without a “load status” graphic element.” Judson ‘643 discloses that “one of ordinary skill in the art would also recognize that [the invention] may be carried out in hardware, in firmware, or in more specialized apparatus constructed to perform the required method steps,” e.g., to save space on a display with a limited display area. Based on this, one of skill in the</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)<sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)<sup>3</sup> and/or PenPoint<sup>4</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p> <p>art would have been motivated to implement a browser having a screen without a “load status” graphic element. Additionally, having a screen without a “load status” graphic element is an obvious design choice where display area is limited and would have been obvious to try. See claim 1 above.</p> <p><u>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart (e.g., that “Task B destroys the window (4) for Task B, when the processing for Task B is complete.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 4, ll. 1-2.); see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”)) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</u></p>
40.5	in the content-loading mode, the hypermedia browser loads content, displays such content in the content	<p>“A method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser. The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or PenPoint <sup>4</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	<p>viewing area as it loads, and displays a “load status” graphic element over the content view area obstructing part of the content displayed in the content viewing area, wherein presence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loading mode; and</p>	<p>having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server.” Abstract.</p> <p>“According to the preferred embodiment, there is described a method of browsing the Worldwide Web of the Internet using an HTML-compliant client supporting a graphical user interface and a browser.” Col. 2, ll. 29-32.</p> <p>“Each of the clients may run a ‘browser,’ which is a known software tool used to access the servers via the access providers.” Col. 3, ll. 51-53.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Abstract.</p> <p>“While the client waits for a reply and/or as the hypertext document is being downloaded, the browser displays one or more different types of informational messages to the user.” Col. 2, ll. 39-42.</p> <p>“FIG. 8 is a representative screen display illustrating how the information object appears as a ‘mini’ web page upon activation of the hypertext link in the web page of FIG. 5.” Col. 3, ll. 38-40.</p> <p>“As used herein, the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above.” Col. 7, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“Thus, an ‘information object’ according to the invention may include an applet which, for example, may generate an animated figure or icon, some aural output, a scrolling display, or a combination thereof.” Col. 8, ll. 9-12.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to position the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area. Judson ‘643</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)<sup>3</sup> <u>and/or PenPoint</u><sup>4</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p> <p>discloses that “the ‘information object’ or ‘information’ output to the viewer during the link process should be broadly construed to cover any and all forms of messages, notices, text, graphics, sound, video, tables, diagrams, applets and other content, and combinations of any of the above,” e.g., a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Judson ‘643 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or PenPoint</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or PenPoint</u> teaches a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Alley ‘282 in claim chart; see also Jaaskelainen ‘348 at FIG. 1 and PenPoint at 64-65 (describing the placement of the animated busy clock)</u>) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Judson ‘643 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
40.6	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	<p>“The method begins as a web page is being displayed on the graphical user interface, the web page having at least one link to a hypertext document preferably located at a remote server. In response to the user clicking on the link, the link is activated by the</p>



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643’”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,845,282 (“Alley ‘282’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348’”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843’”) and/or PenPoint <sup>4</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		browser to thereby request downloading of the hypertext document from the remote server to the graphical user interface of the client.” Col. 2, ll. 32-39.
41	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The ‘World Wide Web’ (WWW) is that collection of servers of the Internet that utilize the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is a known application protocol that provides users access to files (which can be in different formats such as text, graphics, images, sound, video, etc.) using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides basic document formatting and allows the developer to specify “links” to other servers and files. Use of an HTML-compliant client browser involves specification of a link via the URL. Upon such specification, the client makes a tcp/ip request to the server identified in the link and receives a ‘web page’ (namely, a document formatted according to HTML) in return.” Col. 3, l. 58-Col. 4, l. 4.</p> <p>“RAM 34 also supports a number of Internet access tools including, for example, the HTTP-compliant web browser 62. Known browser software includes Netscape, Netscape Navigator 2.0, Mosaic, and the like. The present invention is designed to operate within any of these known or developing web browsers, which are preferably modified as described herein to achieve the dynamic display of information objects during web site linking activities.” Col. 4, ll. 39-47.</p> <p>“As noted above, a web browser 62 running on the client uses a TCP/IP connection to pass a request to a web server running a HTTP “service” (under the WINDOWS operating system) or “daemon” (under the UNIX operating system). The HTTP service then responds to the request, typically by sending a “web page” formatted in the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML, to the browser. The browser then displays the web page using local resources (e.g., fonts and colors).” Col. 5, ll. 41-49.</p>
42	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a	“The ‘World Wide Web’ (WWW) is that collection of servers of the Internet that utilize the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). HTTP is a known application protocol that provides users access to files (which can be in different formats such as

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	group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>text, graphics, images, sound, video, etc.) using a standard page description language known as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). HTML provides basic document formatting and allows the developer to specify “links” to other servers and files. Use of an HTML-compliant client browser involves specification of a link via the URL. Upon such specification, the client makes a tcp/ip request to the server identified in the link and receives a ‘web page’ (namely, a document formatted according to HTML) in return.” Col. 3, l. 58-Col. 4, l. 4.</p> <p>“RAM 34 also supports a number of Internet access tools including, for example, the HTTP-compliant web browser 62. Known browser software includes Netscape, Netscape Navigator 2.0, Mosaic, and the like. The present invention is designed to operate within any of these known or developing web browsers, which are preferably modified as described herein to achieve the dynamic display of information objects during web site linking activities.” Col. 4, ll. 39-47.</p> <p>“As noted above, a web browser 62 running on the client uses a TCP/IP connection to pass a request to a web server running a HTTP “service” (under the WINDOWS operating system) or “daemon” (under the UNIX operating system). The HTTP service then responds to the request, typically by sending a “web page” formatted in the Hypertext Markup Language, or HTML, to the browser. The browser then displays the web page using local resources (e.g., fonts and colors).” Col. 5, ll. 41-49.</p>

# **EXHIBIT C**

Exemplar Chart of U.S. Patent 6,339,780**U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”)<sup>1</sup>  
Claims 1-6, 9-14, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 32-42**

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
1	A hypermedia browser embodied on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area,	<p>“FIG. 2B shows a schematic block diagram of a client computer 30 running a client/server application according to the present invention connected to a server site 40 on the Internet 37. Client computer 30 includes a processor 31 connected to each of a memory 32, a storage device and/or CD-ROM 33, an input device 34 and a display 35 in a well-known manner. Memory 32 includes instructions and information for the client application.” Col. 5, ll. 11-18.</p> <p>“For the second type of online resource, the application launches a web browser as a foreground process for accessing a specific online server site. When the web browser is launched, a uniform resource locator (URL) information and any other required connection parameters are passed for connecting with the online resource.” Col. 5, ll. 62-65.</p> <p>To the extent a hypermedia browser is found not to be expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to adapt the “download</p>

NOTE: Motorola applies the prior art in light of Microsoft’s improper assertions of infringement and improper application of the claims. Motorola does not agree with Microsoft’s application of the claims, or that the claims satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112. Motorola’s contentions herein are not, and should in no way be seen as, admissions or adoptions as to any particular claim scope or construction, or as any admission that any particular element is met in any particular way. Motorola objects to any attempt to imply claim construction from the foregoing chart. Motorola’s prior art invalidity contentions are made in a variety of alternatives and do not represent Motorola’s agreement or view as to the meaning, definiteness, written description support for, or enablement of any claim contained therein.

<sup>1</sup> “System and Method for Transparently Registering and Updating Information Over the Internet” issued to Lavey, Jr.; filed December 5, 1996; issued February 8, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> “Dynamic Progress Marking Icon” issued to Jaaskelainen; filed July 16, 1992; issued April 5, 1994.

<sup>3</sup> “Replaceable and Extensible Navigator Component of a Network Component System” issued to Cleron et al.; filed February 27, 1997; issued May 25, 1999.

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>status bar” described in Lavey ‘698 to visual browsing.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser on an information processing device having a limited display area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Lavey ‘698 and one or more references describing handheld devices with browsers renders this claim obvious. Gessler<sup>4</sup>, Cooper<sup>5</sup>, Bartlett<sup>6</sup>, Watson<sup>7</sup>, Kamba<sup>8</sup>, and Lauff<sup>9</sup> each teach a hypermedia browser embodied on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area (e.g., a PDA, handheld, mobile device, etc.), and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Lavey ‘698 with these teachings.<sup>10</sup> One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Additionally, Bartlett cites Gessler and Cooper cites Gessler and Bartlett. Moreover, all of these references are from the</p>

<sup>4</sup> S. Gessler and A. Kotulla. PDAs as Mobile WWW Browsers. Computer Networks and ISDN Systems 28 (1995) 53-59 (“Gessler”) (see pgs. 53 and 56-58).

<sup>5</sup> I. Cooper and R. Shufflebotham. PDWeb Browsers: Implementation Issues. (University of Kent at Canterbury, November 9, 1995) (“Cooper”) (see pgs. 3 and 5).

<sup>6</sup> J. Bartlett. Experience with a Wireless World Wide Web Client. IEEE COMPCON 95 (San Francisco, March 1995) (“Bartlett”) (see pgs. 1, 4 and 5).

<sup>7</sup> T. Watson. “Application Design for Wireless Computing” (1994 Mobile Computing Systems and Applications Workshop Position Paper (August 1994)).

<sup>8</sup> T. Kamba, S. A. Elson, T. Harpold, T. Stamper, and P. Sukaviriya. (1996). “Using small screen space more efficiently.”

<sup>9</sup> M. Lauff and W. Gellerson. Multimedia Client Implementation on Personal Digital Assistants. TecO.

<sup>10</sup> Motorola continues to investigate other browsers that were in existence prior to the priority date of the ‘780 patent (e.g., NetHopper, Newt’s Cape, PocketWeb and Vagon).



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
1.1	wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and is configured to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content,	<p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display of status of an object request.” Col. 3, ll. 22-23.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23.</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2C</b></p>
1.2	wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area,	See FIG. 2C where exemplary status bar 46 only covers a portion of the “(client application)” on the “graphical display (i.e., PC desktop).”
1.3	wherein the temporary graphic element is not content and wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	“Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 20-23.
2	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the browser is configured to display the temporary graphic element over the content viewing	“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	area only during times when the browser is loading visible content.	“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.
3	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content.	“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.  “All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.
4	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.	“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.  “All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.  To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete. Lavey ‘698 discloses that “a status bar and/or an animated icon appear[s] in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer.” Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the status bar and/or animated icon disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Lavey ‘698 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Lavey ‘698 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
5	<p>A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.</p>
6	<p>A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area. Lavey ‘698 discloses that “a status bar and/or an animated icon appear[s] in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer.” Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the status bar and/or animated icon is displayed in a corner of the content viewing area. Additionally, displaying the status bar and/or animated icon in a corner of the content viewing area is an obvious design choice to minimize the amount of content obstructed and would have been obvious to try.</p> <p><u>In addition, the combination of Lavey ‘698 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may abut the edge of the window(s) of the first task--the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2, l. 63 - Col. 3, l. 3. Jaaskelainen ‘348 indicates, e.g., that “[i]n the preferred embodiment, icon 20 is displayed in the lower right hand corner or display 12 (FIG. 1), and remains in the same location for the duration of the task. Of course, icon 20 could be displayed in a different location of display 12 or move from</u></p>

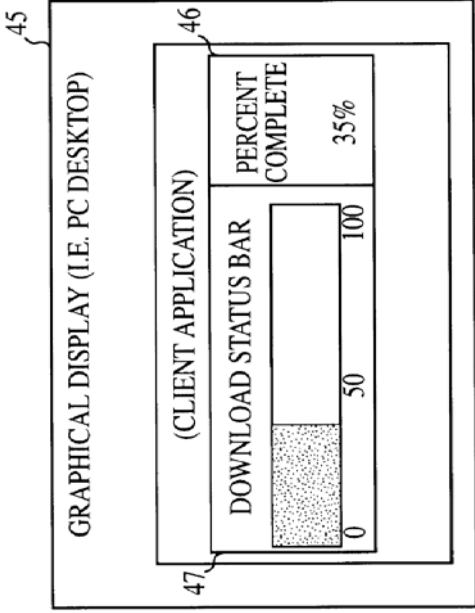


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		<p><u>location to location as the task progresses.” Jaaskelainen ‘348 at Col. 4, ll. 7-13. Cleron ‘843 indicates, e.g., that progress banner 750 may appear in the lower right corner of the display. Cleron ‘843 at FIG. 8A. It would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Lavey ‘698 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system); address the same problem, and disclose the same or similar techniques. Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</u></p>
9	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element conveys status information of the browser.	<p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.</p>
10	A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail, Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM<sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-6.</p>
11	A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail, Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM<sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-6.</p>

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		6.
12	An information processing device comprising:	“A system and method for retrieving information from an online database.” Abstract.
12.1	a processor;	<p>“A client computer that communicates with the server computer includes a client memory and a client processor. The client memory, which can include a storage device and/or CD-ROM, stores client application instructions that include a set of dynamic link libraries of code and information for each of a plurality of Internet service providers. The client processor is connected to the client memory and is responsive to the client application instructions by establishing a connection with the server computer over the Internet through a selected Internet service provider and sending the token to the server computer.” Col. 2, ll. 12-22.</p> <p>“FIG. 2B shows a schematic block diagram of a client computer 30 running a client/server application according to the present invention connected to a server site 40 on the Internet 37. Client computer 30 includes a processor 31 connected to each of a memory 32, a storage device and/or CD-ROM 33, an input device 34 and a display 35 in a well-known manner. Memory 32 includes instructions and information for the client application.” Col. 5, ll. 11-18.</p>
12.2	a display;	<p>“FIG. 2B shows a schematic block diagram of a client computer 30 running a client/server application according to the present invention connected to a server site 40 on the Internet 37. Client computer 30 includes a processor 31 connected to each of a memory 32, a storage device and/or CD-ROM 33, an input device 34 and a display 35 in a well-known manner. Memory 32 includes instructions and information for the client application.” Col. 5, ll. 11-18.</p> <p>“Display 35 provides a visual interface to client computer 30 in a well-known manner, such as by providing a graphical user interface (GUI) (FIG. 2C) in accordance with instructions and information stored in memory 32 and storage device and/or CD-ROM 33 for the client application.” Col. 5, ll. 29-33.</p>
12.3	a hypermedia browser executing on the	“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested

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	processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and wherein the hypermedia browser displays a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading visible content;	<p>while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display of status of an object request.” Col. 3, ll. 22-23.</p> <p>“For the second type of online resource, the application launches a web browser as a foreground process for accessing a specific online server site. When the web browser is launched, a uniform resource locator (URL) information and any other required connection parameters are passed for connecting with the online resource.” Col. 5, ll. 62-65.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23.</p>

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	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2C</b></p> <p>To the extent a hypermedia browser is found not to be expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to adapt the “download status bar” described in Lavey ‘698 to visual browsing.</p> <p>See FIG. 2C where exemplary status bar 46 only covers a portion of the “(client application)” on the “graphical display (i.e., PC desktop).”</p>
12.4	wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned only over a portion of the content viewing area and obstructs only part of the visible content in the content viewing area; and
12.5	wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content and content comprises

“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.



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	data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.		“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.
13	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.		“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.
14	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area.		<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area. Lavey ‘698 discloses that “a status bar and/or an animated icon appear[s] in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer.” Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the status bar and/or animated icon is displayed in a corner of the content viewing area. Additionally, displaying the status bar and/or animated icon in a corner of the content viewing area is an obvious design choice to minimize the amount of content obstructed and would have been obvious to try.</p> <p><u>In addition, the combination of Lavey ‘698 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may about the edge of the window(s) of the first task--the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2,</u></p>

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	<p><u>l. 63 - Col. 3, l. 3. Jaaskelainen ‘348 indicates, e.g., that “i]n the preferred embodiment, icon 20 is displayed in the lower right hand corner or display 12 (FIG. 1), and remains in the same location for the duration of the task. Of course, icon 20 could be displayed in a different location of display 12 or move from location to location as the task progresses.” Jaaskelainen ‘348 at Col. 4, ll. 7-13. Cleron ‘843 indicates, e.g., that progress banner 750 may appear in the lower right corner of the display. Cleron ‘843 at FIG. 8A. It would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Lavey ‘698 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). address the same problem, and disclose the same or similar techniques. Moreover, theses references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions. Moreover, Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may abut the edge of the window(s) of the first task—the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2, l. 63—Col. 3, l. 3. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Moreover, theses references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</u></p>	
17	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a	<p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p>

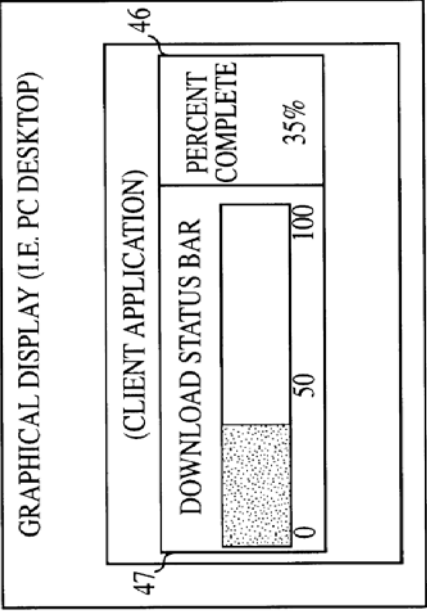
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	scripting language.	<p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail, Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM<sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-6.</p> <p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail, Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible</p>
18	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	

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		over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM <sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-6.
20	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is not content.	<p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.</p>
21	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.	<p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete. Lavey ‘698 discloses that “a status bar and/or an animated icon appear[s] in the client applications interface so the user can visually</p>

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	<p>verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer.” Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the status bar and/or animated icon disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Lavey ‘698 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”)) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Lavey ‘698 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
32	A method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a

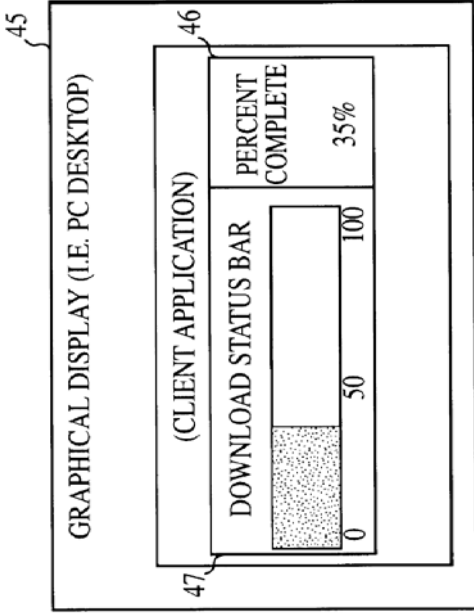


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	content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>Il. 62-64.</p> <p>“FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display of status of an object request.” Col. 3, Il. 22-23.</p> <p>“For the second type of online resource, the application launches a web browser as a foreground process for accessing a specific online server site. When the web browser is launched, a uniform resource locator (URL) information and any other required connection parameters are passed for connecting with the online resource.” Col. 5, Il. 62-65.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, Il. 14-23.</p>

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		 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2C</b></p> <p>To the extent a hypermedia browser is found not to be expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to adapt the “download status bar” described in Lavey ‘698 to visual browsing.</p> <p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display of status of an object request.” Col. 3, ll. 22-23.</p> <p>“For the second type of online resource, the application launches a web browser as a foreground process for accessing a specific online server site. When the web browser is launched, a uniform resource locator (URL) information and any other required</p>
32.1	displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen being without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;	

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		<p>connection parameters are passed for connecting with the online resource.” Col. 5, ll. 62–65.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14–23.</p> <div> <p>FIG. 2C is a diagram of a graphical display 45, which is a PC desktop. It contains a client application window 47. Inside this window is a download status bar 46. The status bar features a progress indicator with a shaded portion representing 35% completion. Numerical markers 0, 50, and 100 are shown along the bar. The text 'PERCENT COMPLETE' and '35%' are displayed to the right of the progress bar.</p> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2C</b></p>
32.2	receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;	“Input device 34, such as a keyboard and/or a mouse, accepts user inputs that are processed by processor 31 in accordance with the instructions and information for the client application stored in memory 32 and storage device and/or CD-ROM 33.”

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	Col. 5, ll. 25-29. “Processor 41 uses the instructions and information stored in memory 42 to operate on received tokens in accordance with the appropriate token handler. For example, when an object request token is received and validated by the appropriate token handlers, processor 41 accesses database 43 in a well-known manner for retrieving the requested object.” Col. 5, ll. 45-51.
32.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and “All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23.
32.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and “Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64. “FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display of status of an object request.” Col. 3, ll. 22-23. “For the second type of online resource, the application launches a web browser as a foreground process for accessing a specific online server site. When the web browser is launched, a uniform resource locator (URL) information and any other required connection parameters are passed for connecting with the online resource.” Col. 5, ll. 62-65. “All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary

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		 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2C</b></p>
32.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.
33	A method as recited in claim 32 further comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.	<p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of</p>

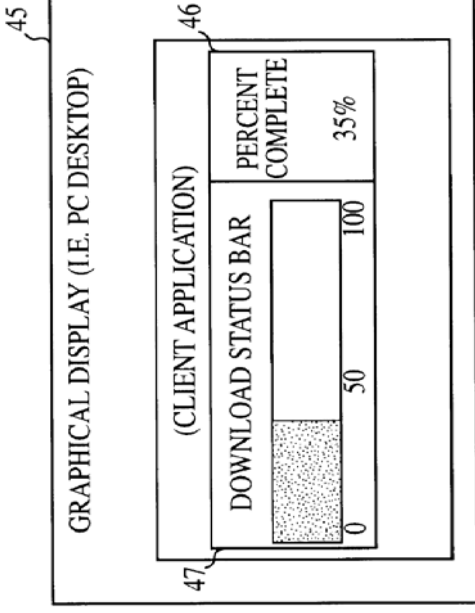


Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete. Lavey ‘698 discloses that “a status bar and/or an animated icon appear[s] in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer.” Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the status bar and/or animated icon disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Lavey ‘698 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or <u>Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or <u>Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Lavey ‘698 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
34	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail, Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM<sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-6.</p> <p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging</p>
35	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a	

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail, Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM<sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-6.</p>
36	A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, perform a method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>“A client computer includes a client memory that stores client application instructions and a client processor connected to the client processor. The client application instructions include a set of dynamic link libraries of code and information for each of a plurality of Internet service providers. The client processor is responsive to the client application instructions by establishing a connection with the server computer over the Internet through a selected Internet service provider and by sending tokens to the server computer.” Abstract.</p> <p>“A client computer that communicates with the server computer includes a client memory and a client processor. The client memory, which can include a storage device and/or CD-ROM, stores client application instructions that include a set of dynamic link libraries of code and information for each of a plurality of Internet service providers. The client processor is connected to the client memory and is responsive to the client application instructions by establishing a connection with the</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>server computer over the Internet through a selected Internet service provider and sending the token to the server computer.” Col. 2, ll. 12-22.</p> <p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“FIG. 2B shows a schematic block diagram of a client computer 30 running a client/server application according to the present invention connected to a server site 40 on the Internet 37. Client computer 30 includes a processor 31 connected to each of a memory 32, a storage device and/or CD-ROM 33, an input device 34 and a display 35 in a well-known manner. Memory 32 includes instructions and information for the client application.” Col. 5, ll. 11-18.</p> <p>“For the second type of online resource, the application launches a web browser as a foreground process for accessing a specific online server site. When the web browser is launched, a uniform resource locator (URL) information and any other required connection parameters are passed for connecting with the online resource.” Col. 5, ll. 62-65.</p> <p>To the extent a hypermedia browser is found not to be expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to adapt the “download status bar” described in Lavey ‘698 to visual browsing.</p>
36.1	displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen is without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;	<p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display of status of an object request.” Col. 3, ll. 22-23.</p> <p>“For the second type of online resource, the application launches a web browser as a foreground process for accessing a specific online server site. When the web browser is launched, a uniform resource locator (URL) information and any other required</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	<p>connection parameters are passed for connecting with the online resource.” Col. 5, ll. 62–65.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14–23.</p>
		 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2C</b></p>
36.2	receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;	“Input device 34, such as a keyboard and/or a mouse, accepts user inputs that are processed by processor 31 in accordance with the instructions and information for the client application stored in memory 32 and storage device and/or CD-ROM 33.”



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	Col. 5, ll. 25-29. “Processor 41 uses the instructions and information stored in memory 42 to operate on received tokens in accordance with the appropriate token handler. For example, when an object request token is received and validated by the appropriate token handlers, processor 41 accesses database 43 in a well-known manner for retrieving the requested object.” Col. 5, ll. 45-51.
36.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and “All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23.
36.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and “Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64. “FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display of status of an object request.” Col. 3, ll. 22-23. “For the second type of online resource, the application launches a web browser as a foreground process for accessing a specific online server site. When the web browser is launched, a uniform resource locator (URL) information and any other required connection parameters are passed for connecting with the online resource.” Col. 5, ll. 62-65. “All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)<sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)<sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23.</p> <div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2C</b></p>
36.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.
37	A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a	<p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	U.S. Patent 6,339,780
	scripting language.	
38	<p>A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.</p> <p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail, Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM<sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-6.</p>	<p>Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail, Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM<sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-6.</p> <p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail, Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer</p>

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39	A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 36 further having additional computer-executable instructions that perform a method comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.	<p>Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM<sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-6.</p> <p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete. Lavey ‘698 discloses that “a status bar and/or an animated icon appear[s] in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer.” Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the status bar and/or animated icon disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Lavey ‘698 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <i>see also</i> Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the</p>

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	<p>user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”)) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Lavey ‘698 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>	
40	An information processing device comprising:	“A system and method for retrieving information from an online database.” Abstract.
40.1	a processor;	<p>“A client computer that communicates with the server computer includes a client memory and a client processor. The client memory, which can include a storage device and/or CD-ROM, stores client application instructions that include a set of dynamic link libraries of code and information for each of a plurality of Internet service providers. The client processor is connected to the client memory and is responsive to the client application instructions by establishing a connection with the server computer over the Internet through a selected Internet service provider and sending the token to the server computer.” Col. 2, ll. 12-22.</p> <p>“FIG. 2B shows a schematic block diagram of a client computer 30 running a client/server application according to the present invention connected to a server site 40 on the Internet 37. Client computer 30 includes a processor 31 connected to each</p>

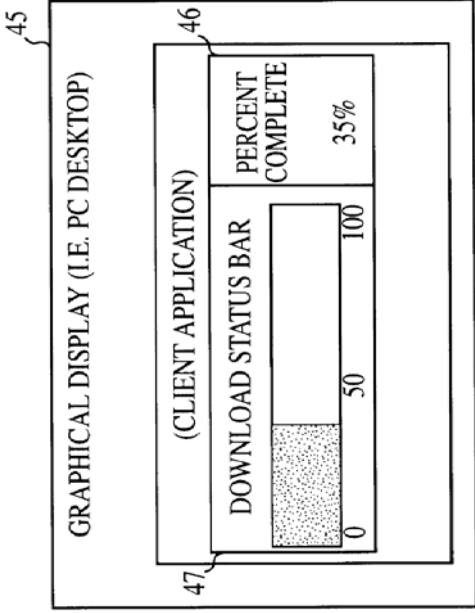


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40.2	a display;	<p>of a memory 32, a storage device and/or CD-ROM 33, an input device 34 and a display 35 in a well-known manner. Memory 32 includes instructions and information for the client application.” Col. 5, ll. 11-18.</p> <p>“FIG. 2B shows a schematic block diagram of a client computer 30 running a client/server application according to the present invention connected to a server site 40 on the Internet 37. Client computer 30 includes a processor 31 connected to each of a memory 32, a storage device and/or CD-ROM 33, an input device 34 and a display 35 in a well-known manner. Memory 32 includes instructions and information for the client application.” Col. 5, ll. 11-18.</p> <p>“Display 35 provides a visual interface to client computer 30 in a well-known manner, such as by providing a graphical user interface (GUI) (FIG. 2C) in accordance with instructions and information stored in memory 32 and storage device and/or CD-ROM 33 for the client application.” Col. 5, ll. 29-33.</p>
40.3	a hypermedia browser executing on the processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; wherein the hypermedia browser is configured to operate in a content-loading mode and a content-loaded mode;	<p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display of status of an object request.” Col. 3, ll. 22-23.</p> <p>“For the second type of online resource, the application launches a web browser as a foreground process for accessing a specific online server site. When the web browser is launched, a uniform resource locator (URL) information and any other required connection parameters are passed for connecting with the online resource.” Col. 5, ll. 62-65.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary</p>

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		<p>status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23.</p> <div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2C</b></p> <p>To the extent a hypermedia browser is found not to be expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to adapt the “download status bar” described in Lavey ‘698 to visual browsing.</p>
40.4	<p>in the content-loaded mode, the hypermedia browser displays loaded content in the content viewing area and no “load status” graphic element is displayed, wherein absence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loaded mode;</p>	<p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23. <i>See also</i> FIG. 2C.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete. Lavey ‘698 discloses that “a status bar and/or an animated icon appear[s] in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer.” Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the status bar and/or animated icon disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Lavey ‘698 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or <u>Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or <u>Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Lavey ‘698 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
40.5	in the content-loading mode, the hypermedia browser loads content, displays such content in the content viewing area as it loads, and displays a “load status” graphic element over the content view area obstructing part of the content displayed in the content viewing area, wherein presence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loading mode; and	<p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display of status of an object request.” Col. 3, ll. 22-23.</p> <p>“For the second type of online resource, the application launches a web browser as a foreground process for accessing a specific online server site. When the web browser is launched, a uniform resource locator (URL) information and any other required connection parameters are passed for connecting with the online resource.” Col. 5, ll. 62-65.</p> <p>“All other communications, such as data transfers, are reported to a user by a status bar and/or an animated icon appearing in the client applications interface so the user can visually verify that a transfer is occurring, and the approximate percentage of completion of the transfer. FIG. 2C shows an exemplary graphical display 45 that is displayed on display 35 in FIG. 2B. Graphical display 45 includes an exemplary status bar 46 and an exemplary animated icon 47 that communicate the status of a data transfer to a user.” Col. 6, ll. 14-23.</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FIG. 2C</b></p>	<p>“Preferably, the client computer graphically displays the status of the object requested while the object is being sent from the host computer to the client computer.” Col. 2, ll. 62-64.</p> <p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail,</p>
40.6	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	
41	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM<sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-6.</p>
42	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>“The transparent interface protocol of the present invention permits convenient interaction with an online server site, such as for receiving requested information, receiving any new information necessary for operation of the application, for logging any information transfer, and for closing the connection when desired.” Col. 3, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“For the present invention, this layer of the model preferably conforms to the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The TRUE/IP protocol of the present invention also supports any other IP-based protocol, such as File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Mail, Telnet, Gopher, Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP), Chat, Forums, etc.” Col. 4, ll. 39-44.</p> <p>“In FIG. 2A, a client/server application 20 accesses an online server site using TRUE/IP with or without a browser 20a, containing information, such as any of types 21, 24 or 25, over the Internet 22 through an Internet service provider (ISP) 23.” Col. 4, ll. 61-66.</p> <p>“Information types 21, 24 and 25 available on the online server each are accessible over the Internet and can include a host computer running a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) server, such as an IBM<sup>TM</sup> Internet Connection Server.” Col. 5, ll. 2-</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”) <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		6.

# **EXHIBIT D**

Exemplar Chart of U.S. Patent 6,339,780**U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”)<sup>1</sup>  
Claims 1-6, 9-14, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 32-42**

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)<sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)<sup>3</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
1	A hypermedia browser embodied on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area,	<p>“The page client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, and program/data memory.” Col. 3, ll. 10-13.</p> <p>“FIG. 1 shows a system for accessing web pages. A system 100 for accessing web pages comprises a page server 110, a communication link 120, and a page client 130.” Col. 2., ll. 36-39. The page client may be a web browser. Col. 1, ll. 52-53. “In a first preferred embodiment, the page client 130 comprises an input element 133 and a display element 134. The input element 133 comprises a keyboard and a pointing device such as a mouse or trackball. The display element 134 comprises a visual display element such as a monitor or a display panel[.]” Col. 3, ll. 22-27.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser on an information processing device having</p>

NOTE: Motorola applies the prior art in light of Microsoft’s improper assertions of infringement and improper application of the claims. Motorola does not agree with Microsoft’s application of the claims, or that the claims satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112. Motorola’s contentions herein are not, and should in no way be seen as, admissions or adoptions as to any particular claim scope or construction, or as any admission that any particular element is met in any particular way. Motorola objects to any attempt to imply claim construction from the foregoing chart. Motorola’s prior art invalidity contentions are made in a variety of alternatives and do not represent Motorola’s agreement or view as to the meaning, definiteness, written description support for, or enablement of any claim contained therein.

<sup>1</sup> “Dynamic Loading of Web Pages” issued to Nguyen; filed September 13, 1996; issued June 24, 2003. In the specification, the patentee expressly incorporates his copending application (08/716,641), which later issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,377,978, and deals with the dynamic downloading of hypertext electronic mail messages.

<sup>2</sup> “Dynamic Progress Marking Icon” issued to Jaaskelainen; filed July 16, 1992; issued April 5, 1994.

<sup>3</sup> “Replaceable and Extensible Navigator Component of a Network Component System” issued to Cleron et al.; filed February 27, 1997; issued May 25, 1999.

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>a limited display area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘498 and one or more references describing handheld devices with browsers renders this claim obvious. Gessler<sup>4</sup>, Cooper<sup>5</sup>, Bartlett<sup>6</sup>, Watson<sup>7</sup>, Kamba<sup>8</sup>, and Lauff<sup>9</sup> each teach a hypermedia browser embodied on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area (e.g., a PDA, handheld, mobile device, etc.), and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘498 with these teachings.<sup>10</sup> One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Additionally, Bartlett cites Gessler and Cooper cites Gessler and Bartlett. Moreover, all of these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite</p>

<sup>4</sup> S. Gessler and A. Kotulla. PDAs as Mobile WWW Browsers. Computer Networks and ISDN Systems 28 (1995) 53-59 (“Gessler”) (see pgs. 53 and 56-58).

<sup>5</sup> I. Cooper and R. Shufflebotham. PDWeb Browsers: Implementation Issues. (University of Kent at Canterbury, November 9, 1995) (“Cooper”) (see pgs. 3 and 5).

<sup>6</sup> J. Bartlett. Experience with a Wireless World Wide Web Client. IEEE COMPCON 95 (San Francisco, March 1995) (“Bartlett”) (see pgs. 1, 4 and 5).

<sup>7</sup> T. Watson. “Application Design for Wireless Computing” (1994 Mobile Computing Systems and Applications Workshop Position Paper (August 1994)).

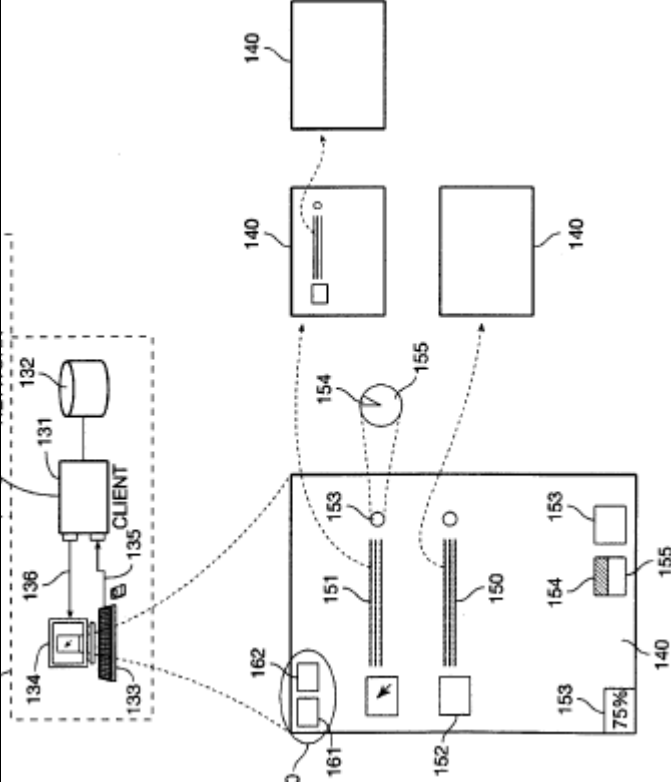
<sup>8</sup> T. Kamba, S. A. Elson, T. Harpold, T. Stamper, and P. Sukaviriya. (1996). “Using small screen space more efficiently.”

<sup>9</sup> M. Lauff and W. Gellerson. Multimedia Client Implementation on Personal Digital Assistants. TecO.

<sup>10</sup> Motorola continues to investigate other browsers that were in existence prior to the priority date of the ‘780 patent (e.g., NetHopper, Newt’s Cape, PocketWeb and Vagon).



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		number of identified, predictable solutions.
1.1	wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and is configured to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content,	<p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator.” Col. 3, ll. 44-45.</p> <p>“The page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 153 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.</p>
1.2	wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area,	<p>“In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 5, ll. 6-8; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.</p>
1.3	wherein the temporary graphic element is not content and wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	<p>“[T]he preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140. In this preferred embodiment, the first part 154 comprises a pie slice of the dot or small circle which by its angle and its color (green) indicates an amount of the “in progress” preloading stage which has been completed, and the second part 155 by its angle and its color (orange) indicates an amount which has not been completed. Thus the image of the dot or small circle will change color from orange to orange/green to green as the preloading operation progresses.” Col. 5, ll. 6-16.</p> <p>Content is provided by a page server external to the browser. <i>See</i> Col. 2, ll. 45-47; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or</u> <u>U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or</u> <u>U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		
2	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the browser is configured to display the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area only during times when the browser is loading visible content.	<p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 5, ll. 6-8; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.</p> <p>“The choice of display colors is, of course, completely arbitrary. Other colors, patterns, or other visual or audible indicators may be used instead or in conjunction to present the operator with information about the pre loading stage for any particular</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device link 150.” Col. 4, ll. 53-57.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘498 discloses that the preloading indicator indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed and an amount which has not been completed. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘498 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art</p>
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	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
3	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content.	“[T]he preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140. In this preferred embodiment, the first part 154 comprises a pie slice of the dot or small circle which by its angle and its color (green) indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed, and the second part 155 by its angle and its color (orange) indicates an amount which has not been completed. Thus the image of the dot or small circle will change color from orange to orange/green to green as the preloading operation progresses.” Col. 5, ll. 6–16.
4	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.	“The choice of display colors is, of course, completely arbitrary. Other colors, patterns, or other visual or audible indicators may be used instead or in conjunction to present the operator with information about the pre loading stage for any particular link 150.” Col. 4, ll. 53–57.  To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘498 discloses that the preloading indicator indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed and an amount which has not been completed. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.

	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
	In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”); Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”)</u> ) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘498 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.	
5	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.	“In this preferred embodiment, the first part 154 comprises a pie slice of the dot or small circle which by its angle and its color (green) indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed, and the second part 155 by its angle and its color (orange) indicates an amount which has not been completed. Thus the image of the dot or small circle will change color from orange to orange/green to green as the preloading operation progresses.” Col. 5, ll. 8-16.



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6	<p>A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area.</p> <p>“In addition to the first part 154 and the second part 155, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a textual or graphical indicator, positioned at a margin of the primary page 140 (such as in a margin for a window used for presentation of the visual elements of the primary page 140), indicating an amount of the “in progress” preloading state which has been completed. For example, when 75% of the secondary page 140 is preloaded, the preloading indicator 153 comprises the text “75% preloaded” or some equivalent statement, or 55 comprises a thermometer graph showing that 75% of the secondary page 140 is preloaded.” Col. 5, ll. 47-57; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.</p> <p><u>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may abut the edge of the window(s) of the first task--the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2, l. 63 - Col. 3, l. 3. Jaaskelainen ‘348 indicates, e.g., that “[i]n the preferred embodiment, icon 20 is displayed in the lower right hand corner or display 12 (FIG. 1), and remains in the same location for the duration of the task. Of course, icon 20 could be displayed in a different location of display 12 or move from location to location as the task progresses.” Jaaskelainen ‘348 at Col. 4, ll. 7-13. Cleron ‘843 indicates, e.g., that progress banner 750 may appear in the lower right corner of the display. Cleron ‘843 at FIG. 8A. It would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘498 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and disclose the same or similar techniques. Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</u></p>	

	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
9	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element conveys status information of the browser.	<p>“In this preferred embodiment, the first part 154 comprises a pie slice of the dot or small circle which by its angle and its color (green) indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed, and the second part 155 by its angle and its color (orange) indicates an amount which has not been completed. Thus the image of the dot or small circle will change color from orange to orange/green to green as the preloading operation progresses.” Col. 5, ll. 8-16.</p> <p>“In addition to the first part 154 and the second part 155, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a textual or graphical indicator, positioned at a margin of the primary page 140 (such as in a margin for a window used for presentation of 50 the visual elements of the primary page 140), indicating an amount of the “in progress” preloading state which has been completed. For example, when 75% of the secondary page 140 is preloaded, the preloading indicator 153 comprises the text “75% preloaded” or some equivalent statement, or 55 comprises a thermometer graph showing that 75% of the secondary page 140 is preloaded.” Col. 5, ll. 47-57; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.</p>
10	A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The page server 110 is disposed for generating and responding to messages in a protocol for presenting web pages to the page client 130. The protocol is preferably the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), but the concepts of the invention are broad enough to apply to other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols, such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 2, ll. 45-56.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 13-15.</p> <p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p> <p>of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“Links 150 are embedded in pages 140 using a set of HTML tags, or by other techniques for identifying other pages 140 which may be presented. Links 150 are themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152. Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.</p>
11	<p>A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash scripting language for the world wide web.</p>	<p>“The page server 110 is disposed for generating and responding to messages in a protocol for presenting web pages to the page client 130. The protocol is preferably the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), but the concepts of the invention are broad enough to apply to other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols, such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 2, ll. 45-56.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 13-15.</p> <p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	<p>information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“Links 150 are embedded in pages 140 using a set of HTML tags, or by other techniques for identifying other pages 140 which may be presented. Links 150 are themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152. Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.</p>
12	12. An information processing device comprising:
12.1	a processor;
12.2	a display;
12.3	a hypermedia browser executing on the processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; ;
	<p>“A system 100 for accessing web pages comprises a page server 110, a communication link 120, and a page client 130.” Col. 2, ll. 38-39; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.</p> <p>“The page client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, and program/data memory.” Col. 3, ll. 10-13.</p> <p>“In a first preferred embodiment, the page client 130 comprises an input element 133 and a display element 134 . . . The display element 134 comprises a visual display element such as a monitor or a display panel[.]” Col. 3, ll. 22-27.</p> <p>A system 100 for accessing web pages comprises a page server 110, a communication link 120, and a page client 130.” Col. 2., ll. 37-39. “The page client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a</p>



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		general purpose processor having a computing element, and program/data memory.” Col. 3, ll. 10-13.  “A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator.” Col. 3, ll. 44-45.
12.4	wherein the hypermedia browser displays a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading visible content;	“The page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 154 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.
12.5	wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned only over a portion of the content viewing area and obstructs only part of the visible content in the content viewing area; and	In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 5, ll. 6-8; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.
12.6	wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content and content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	“[T]he preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140. In this preferred embodiment, the first part 154 comprises a pie slice of the dot or small circle which by its angle and its color (green) indicates an amount of the “in progress” preloading stage which has been completed, and the second part 155 by its angle and its color (orange) indicates an amount which has not been completed. Thus the image of the dot or small circle will change color from orange to orange/green to green as the preloading operation progresses.” Col. 5, ll. 6-16.



	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device		U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
				Content is provided by a page server external to the browser. <i>See</i> Col. 2, ll. 45-47; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.
13	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.			“In this preferred embodiment, the first part 154 comprises a pie slice of the dot or small circle which by its angle and its color (green) indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed, and the second part 155 by its angle and its color (orange) indicates an amount which has not been completed. Thus the image of the dot or small circle will change color from orange to orange/green to green as the preloading operation progresses.” Col. 5, ll. 8-16.
14	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area.			<p>“In addition to the first part 154 and the second part 155, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a textual or graphical indicator, positioned at a margin of the primary page 140 (such as in a margin for a window used for presentation of 50 the visual elements of the primary page 140), indicating an amount of the “in progress” preloading state which has been completed. For example, when 75% of the secondary page 140 is preloaded, the preloading indicator 153 comprises the text “75% preloaded” or some equivalent statement, or 55 comprises a thermometer graph showing that 75% of the secondary page 140 is preloaded.” Col. 5, ll. 47-57; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.</p> <p><u>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may about the edge of the window(s) of the first task--the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.” Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2, l. 63 - Col. 3, l. 3. Jaaskelainen ‘348 indicates, e.g., that “[i]n the preferred embodiment, icon 20 is displayed in the lower right hand corner or display 12 (FIG. 1), and remains in the same location for the duration of the task. Of course, icon 20 could be displayed in a different location of display 12 or move from location to location as the task progresses.” Jaaskelainen ‘348 at Col. 4, ll. 7-13. Cleron ‘843 indicates, e.g., that progress banner 750 may appear in the lower right</u></p>

	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)<sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)<sup>3</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
	<u>corner of the display. Cleron ‘843 at FIG. 8A. It would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘498 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and disclose the same or similar techniques. Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</u>	
17	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The page server 110 is disposed for generating and responding to messages in a protocol for presenting web pages to the page client 130. The protocol is preferably the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), but the concepts of the invention are broad enough to apply to other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols, such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 2, ll. 45-56.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 13-15.</p> <p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“Links 150 are embedded in pages 140 using a set of HTML tags, or by other techniques for identifying other pages 140 which may be presented. Links 150 are</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152. Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25. Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.		themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152. Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25. Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.
18	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.		<p>“The page server 110 is disposed for generating and responding to messages in a protocol for presenting web pages to the page client 130. The protocol is preferably the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), but the concepts of the invention are broad enough to apply to other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols, such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 2, ll. 45-56.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 13-15.</p> <p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“Links 150 are embedded in pages 140 using a set of HTML tags, or by other techniques for identifying other pages 140 which may be presented. Links 150 are themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152.</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
	Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25. Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.	
20	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is not content.	“[T]he preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140. In this preferred embodiment, the first part 154 comprises a pie slice of the dot or small circle which by its angle and its color (green) indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed, and the second part 155 by its angle and its color (orange) indicates an amount which has not been completed. Thus the image of the dot or small circle will change color from orange to orange/green to green as the preloading operation progresses.” Col. 5, ll. 6-16.
21	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.	“The choice of display colors is, of course, completely arbitrary. Other colors, patterns, or other visual or audible indicators may be used instead or in conjunction to present the operator with information about the pre loading stage for any particular link 150.” Col. 4, ll. 53-57.  To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘498 discloses that the preloading indicator indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed and an amount which has not been completed. Based on this, one of skill



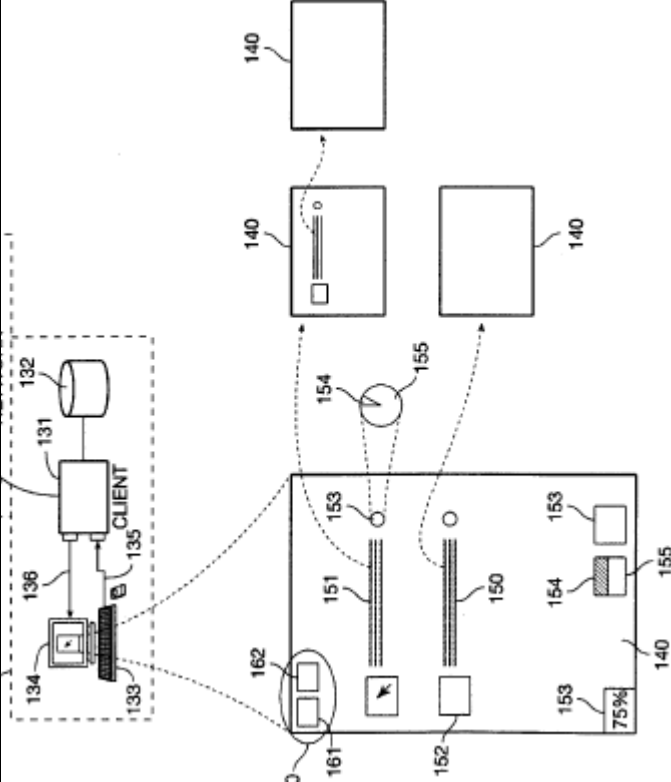
	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘498 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
32	A method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a	“The page client 130 identifies each one of those links 150 as being in one of three preloading states [not started, in progress, or completed], using one of a set of display



	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device													
	content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>colors” Col. 4., ll. 38-40; see also TABLE 1-1.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TABLE 1-1</b></p> <table> <tr> <th>Preloading State</th><th>Display Color</th><th>Nature of State</th></tr> <tr> <td>not started</td><td>red</td><td>the secondary page has not started preloading yet</td></tr> <tr> <td>in progress</td><td>orange</td><td>the secondary page is currently being preloaded</td></tr> <tr> <td>completed</td><td>green</td><td>the secondary page is preloaded and is ready for presentation</td></tr> </table> <p>“The page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 154 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.</p> <p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“The page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 154 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154</p>	Preloading State	Display Color	Nature of State	not started	red	the secondary page has not started preloading yet	in progress	orange	the secondary page is currently being preloaded	completed	green	the secondary page is preloaded and is ready for presentation
Preloading State	Display Color	Nature of State												
not started	red	the secondary page has not started preloading yet												
in progress	orange	the secondary page is currently being preloaded												
completed	green	the secondary page is preloaded and is ready for presentation												
32.1	displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen being without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;													

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.  “The choice of display colors is, of course, completely arbitrary. Other colors, patterns, or other visual or audible indicators may be used instead or in conjunction to present the operator with information about the preloading stage for any particular link 150.” Col. 4, ll. 53-57.
32.2	receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;	“The preloaded secondary pages 140 are stored in the client storage 132. When the operator follows one of the links 150 to one of the secondary pages 140, that secondary page 140 is presented to the operator by reference to the client storage 132, rather than by requesting that secondary page 140 from the page server 110.” Col. 5, ll. 58-63.  <i>See, e.g., Claim 1</i> (“loading a first page which has been dynamically selected by an operator”).
32.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and	“The preloaded secondary pages 140 are stored in the client storage 132. When the operator follows one of the links 150 to one of the secondary pages 140, that secondary page 140 is presented to the operator by reference to the client storage 132, rather than by requesting that secondary page 140 from the page server 110.” Col. 5, ll. 58-63.  “When it is presented to the operator, the secondary page 140 logically becomes the primary page 140, preloading of any other secondary pages 140 is aborted, and the page client 130 preloads those (new) secondary pages 140 which are pointed to by the (new) primary page 140 in like manner as it preloaded those (old) secondary pages 140 which were pointed to by the (old) primary page 140. Dynamic preloading of secondary pages 140 continues so long as the operator continues to follow links 150 and thus request presentation of secondary pages 140, which logically become (new) primary pages 140.” Col. 6, ll. 36-46.

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
32.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and	“The page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 154 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.
32.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	Content is provided by a page server external to the browser. <i>See</i> Col. 2, ll. 45-47; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”) <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		
33	A method as recited in claim 32 further comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.	<p>“The choice of display colors is, of course, completely arbitrary. Other colors, patterns, or other visual or audible indicators may be used instead or in conjunction to present the operator with information about the pre loading stage for any particular link 150.” Col. 4, ll. 53-57.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘498 discloses that the preloading indicator indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed and an amount which has not been completed. Based on this, one of skill</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘498 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
34	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for	“The page server 110 is disposed for generating and responding to messages in a protocol for presenting web pages to the page client 130. The protocol is preferably



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)<sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)<sup>3</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), but the concepts of the invention are broad enough to apply to other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols, such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 2, ll. 45-56.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 13-15.</p> <p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“Links 150 are embedded in pages 140 using a set of HTML tags, or by other techniques for identifying other pages 140 which may be presented. Links 150 are themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152. Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.</p>
35	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a	“The page server 110 is disposed for generating and responding to messages in a protocol for presenting web pages to the page client 130. The protocol is preferably the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), but the concepts of the invention are broad

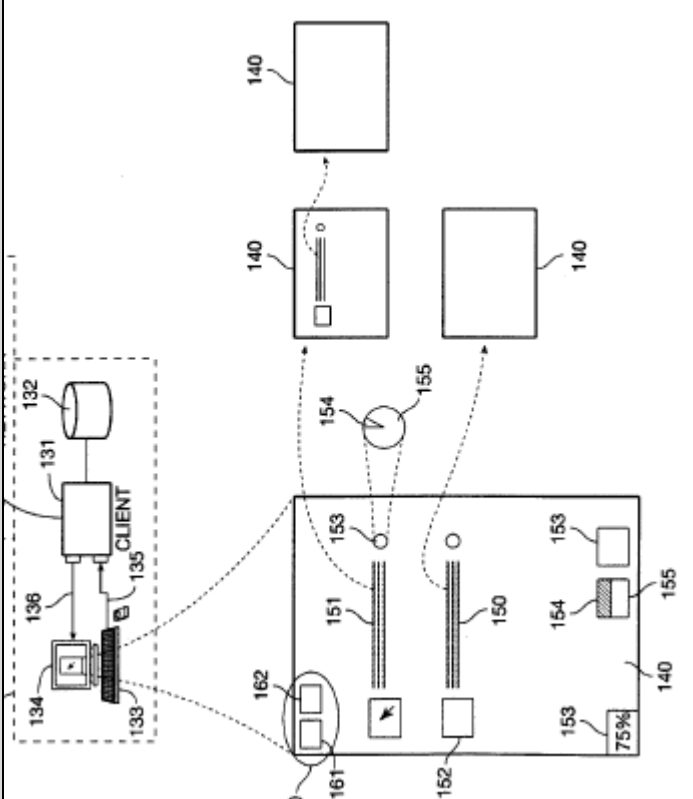
	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>enough to apply to other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols, such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 2, ll. 45-56.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 13-15.</p> <p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“Links 150 are embedded in pages 140 using a set of HTML tags, or by other techniques for identifying other pages 140 which may be presented. Links 150 are themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152. Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.</p>
36	A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, perform a method of indicating a content “load	“The page client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, and program/data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>language. The general purpose processor may comprise any processor disposed to interpret or to compile the “Java” computer language, such as an Intel “Pentium” processor operating at 90 megahertz, having 32 megabytes of program/data memory, operating under control of the Microsoft “Windows 95” operating system, and coupled to 1.0 gigabytes of client storage 132.” Col. 3, ll. 10-21.</p> <p>“FIG. 1 shows a system for accessing web pages. A system 100 for accessing web pages comprises a page server 110, a communication link 120, and a page client 130.” Col. 2., ll. 36-39. The page client may be a web browser. Col. 1, ll. 52-53. “In a first preferred embodiment, the page client 130 comprises an input element 133 and a display element 134. The input element 133 comprises a keyboard and a pointing device such as a mouse or trackball. The display element 134 comprises a visual display element such as a monitor or a display panel[.]” Col. 3, ll. 22-27.</p> <p>“The page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 153 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.</p>
36.1	displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen is without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;	<p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“The page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p> <p>153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 153 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.</p> <p>“The choice of display colors is, of course, completely arbitrary. Other colors, patterns, or other visual or audible indicators may be used instead or in conjunction to present the operator with information about the preloading stage for any particular link 150.” Col. 4, ll. 53-57.</p>
36.2	receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;	<p>“The preloaded secondary pages 140 are stored in the client storage 132. When the operator follows one of the links 150 to one of the secondary pages 140, that secondary page 140 is presented to the operator by reference to the client storage 132, rather than by requesting that secondary page 140 from the page server 110.” Col. 5, ll. 58-63.</p> <p><i>See, e.g., Claim 1</i> (“loading a first page which has been dynamically selected by an operator).</p>
36.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and	<p>“The preloaded secondary pages 140 are stored in the client storage 132. When the operator follows one of the links 150 to one of the secondary pages 140, that secondary page 140 is presented to the operator by reference to the client storage 132, rather than by requesting that secondary page 140 from the page server 110.” Col. 5, ll. 58-63.</p> <p>“When it is presented to the operator, the secondary page 140 logically becomes the primary page 140, preloading of any other secondary pages 140 is aborted, and the page client 130 preloads those (new) secondary pages 140 which are pointed to by the</p>

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		(new) primary page 140 in like manner as it preloaded those (old) secondary pages 140 which were pointed to by the (old) primary page 140. Dynamic preloading of secondary pages 140 continues so long as the operator continues to follow links 150 and thus request presentation of secondary pages 140, which logically become (new) primary pages 140.” Col. 6, ll. 36-46.
36.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and	“The page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 153 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.
36.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	Content is provided by a page server external to the browser. <i>See</i> Col. 2, ll. 45-47; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.



	<p>U.S. Patent 6,339,780</p>	<p>U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
<p>37</p>	<p>A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates a system architecture for a hypermedia browser. A central component, labeled 110, represents the browser. It is connected to a 'CLIENT' block (130) which includes a monitor (134), a keyboard (133), and a mouse (135). The CLIENT is also connected to a database (132) and a server (131). The browser (110) is shown with various internal components: a display area (151) showing a cursor (152) and a progress bar (153) at 75%; a control area (154) with buttons (155); and a network interface (150) connected to a network (140). The network (140) is represented by a cloud and is connected to several external servers (140). Dashed lines indicate data flow between the browser and the network, and between the browser and the client components.</p> <p>“The page server 110 is disposed for generating and responding to messages in a protocol for presenting web pages to the page client 130. The protocol is preferably the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), but the concepts of the invention are broad enough to apply to other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols, such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 2, ll. 45-56.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
	<p>client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 13-15.</p> <p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“Links 150 are embedded in pages 140 using a set of HTML tags, or by other techniques for identifying other pages 140 which may be presented. Links 150 are themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152. Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.</p>	
38	A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>“The page server 110 is disposed for generating and responding to messages in a protocol for presenting web pages to the page client 130. The protocol is preferably the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), but the concepts of the invention are broad enough to apply to other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols, such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 2, ll. 45-56.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page</p>

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		<p>client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 13-15.</p> <p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“Links 150 are embedded in pages 140 using a set of HTML tags, or by other techniques for identifying other pages 140 which may be presented. Links 150 are themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152. Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.</p>
39	A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 36 further having additional computer-executable instructions that perform a method comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.	<p>“The choice of display colors is, of course, completely arbitrary. Other colors, patterns, or other visual or audible indicators may be used instead or in conjunction to present the operator with information about the pre loading stage for any particular link 150.” Col. 4, ll. 53-57.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘498 discloses that the preloading indicator indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed and an amount which has not been completed. Based on this, one of skill</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘498 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
40	An information processing device comprising:	<p>“A system 100 for accessing web pages comprises a page server 110, a communication link 120, and a page client 130.” Col. 2, ll. 38-39; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
40.1	a processor;	“The page client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, and program/data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language. The general purpose processor may comprise any processor disposed to interpret or to compile the “Java” computer language, such as an Intel “Pentium” processor operating at 90 megahertz, having 32 megabytes of program/data memory, operating under control of the Microsoft “Windows 95” operating system, and coupled to 1.0 gigabytes of client storage 132.” Col. 3, ll. 10-21.
40.2	a display;	“In a first preferred embodiment, the page client 130 comprises an input element 133 and a display element 134 . . . The display element 134 comprises a visual display element such as a monitor or a display panel[.]” Col. 3, ll. 22-27.
40.3	a hypermedia browser executing on the processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; wherein the hypermedia browser is configured to operate in a content-loading mode and a content-loaded mode;	“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator.” Col. 3, ll. 44-45. “The page client 130 identifies each one of those links 150 as being in one of three preloading states [not started, in progress, or completed][.]” Col. 4., ll. 39-40; <i>see also</i> TABLE 1-1.
40.4	in the content-loaded mode, the hypermedia browser displays loaded content in the content viewing area and no “load status” graphic element is displayed, wherein absence of such “load	“The choice of display colors is, of course, completely arbitrary. Other colors, patterns, or other visual or audible indicators may be used instead or in conjunction to present the operator with information about the pre loading stage for any particular link 150.” Col. 4, ll. 53-57.



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loaded mode;	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘498 discloses that the preloading indicator indicates an amount of the ‘in progress’ preloading stage which has been completed and an amount which has not been completed. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘498 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘498 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
40.5	in the content-loading mode, the hypermedia browser loads content, displays such content in the content viewing area as it loads, and displays a “load status” graphic element over the content view area obstructing part of the content displayed in the content viewing area, wherein presence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loading mode; and	“The page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 153 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.
40.6	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	Content is provided by a page server external to the browser. <i>See</i> Col. 2, ll. 45-47; <i>see also</i> FIG. 1.

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> and/or <u>U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
41	<p>A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.</p>	<p>“The page server 110 is disposed for generating and responding to messages in a protocol for presenting web pages to the page client 130. The protocol is preferably the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), but the concepts of the invention are broad enough to apply to other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols, such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 2, ll. 45-56.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	
	client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 13-15. “A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50. “Links 150 are embedded in pages 140 using a set of HTML tags, or by other techniques for identifying other pages 140 which may be presented. Links 150 are themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152. Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25. Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.	
42	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	“The page server 110 is disposed for generating and responding to messages in a protocol for presenting web pages to the page client 130. The protocol is preferably the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), but the concepts of the invention are broad enough to apply to other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols, such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 2, ll. 45-56. “In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 13-15.</p> <p>“A primary page 140 presented on the output element 134 comprises information for presentation to an operator. The information may be visual information (in the form of text, graphics, or motion picture data), may be audio information, or may be information in another format. There are several formats for information available via web pages which are known in the art of networking.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>“Links 150 are embedded in pages 140 using a set of HTML tags, or by other techniques for identifying other pages 140 which may be presented. Links 150 are themselves presented to the operator as text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152. Links 150 may be identified by the page client 130 by special forms of display, for example by displaying text in a different color or typeface from text elements 151 or as graphic elements 152 which are not associated with links 150.” Col. 4, ll. 17-25.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites several Java references, e.g., Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996; and Stephen R. Davis. “Teach Yourself Java Programming the Quick and Easy Way with Microsoft Visual: Learn Java Now”. Microsoft Press. 3 0402 00136 8093.</p>



# **EXHIBIT E**

Exemplar Chart of U.S. Patent 6,339,780**U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”)<sup>1</sup>  
Claims 1-6, 9-14, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 32-42**

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)<sup>2</sup> and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)<sup>3</sup></u> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
1	A hypermedia browser embodied on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area,	<p>“The invention provides a method and system for dynamic downloading of hypertext electronic mail messages. The system includes a mail server for receiving electronic mail messages and their headers, and a mail client for downloading electronic mail messages and their headers from the mail receiver and presenting downloaded electronic mail messages and headers to an operator.” Col. 2, ll. 25-30.</p> <p>“In a first preferred embodiment, the mail client 130 comprises an input element 133 and a display element 134. The input element 133 comprises a keyboard and a pointing device such as a mouse or trackball. The display element 134 comprises a visual display element such as a monitor or a display panel[.]” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to access hypermedia email in a browser. For example, Nguyen</p>

NOTE: Motorola applies the prior art in light of Microsoft’s improper assertions of infringement and improper application of the claims. Motorola does not agree with Microsoft’s application of the claims, or that the claims satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112. Motorola’s contentions herein are not, and should in no way be seen as, admissions or adoptions as to any particular claim scope or construction, or as any admission that any particular element is met in any particular way. Motorola objects to any attempt to imply claim construction from the foregoing chart. Motorola’s prior art invalidity contentions are made in a variety of alternatives and do not represent Motorola’s agreement or view as to the meaning, definiteness, written description support for, or enablement of any claim contained therein.

<sup>1</sup> “Dynamic Loading of Hypertext Electronic Mail Messages” issued to Nguyen; filed September 13, 1996; issued April 23, 2002. In the specification, the patentee expressly incorporates his copending application (08/712,586), which later issued as U.S. Patent No. 6,584,498.

<sup>2</sup> “Dynamic Progress Marking Icon” issued to Jaaskelainen; filed July 16, 1992; issued April 5, 1994.

<sup>3</sup> “Replaceable and Extensible Navigator Component of a Network Component System” issued to Cleron et al.; filed February 27, 1997; issued May 25, 1999.

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>‘498, which is incorporated into Nguyen ‘978 discloses a web browser.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser on an information processing device having a limited display area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘978 and one or more one or more references describing handheld devices with browsers renders this claim obvious. Gessler<sup>4</sup>, Cooper<sup>5</sup>, Bartlett<sup>6</sup>, Watson<sup>7</sup>, Kamba<sup>8</sup>, and Lauff<sup>9</sup> each teach a hypermedia browser embodied on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area (e.g., a PDA, handheld, mobile device, etc.), and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘978 with these teachings.<sup>10</sup> One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system). Additionally, Bartlett cites Gessler and Cooper cites Gessler and Bartlett. Moreover, all of these references are from the</p>

<sup>4</sup> S. Gessler and A. Kotulla. PDAs as Mobile WWW Browsers. Computer Networks and ISDN Systems 28 (1995) 53-59 (“Gessler”) (see pgs. 53 and 56-58).

<sup>5</sup> I. Cooper and R. Shufflebotham. PDWeb Browsers: Implementation Issues. (University of Kent at Canterbury, November 9, 1995) (“Cooper”) (see pgs. 3 and 5).

<sup>6</sup> J. Bartlett. Experience with a Wireless World Wide Web Client. IEEE COMPCON 95 (San Francisco, March 1995) (“Bartlett”) (see pgs. 1, 4 and 5).

<sup>7</sup> T. Watson. “Application Design for Wireless Computing” (1994 Mobile Computing Systems and Applications Workshop Position Paper (August 1994)).

<sup>8</sup> T. Kamba, S. A. Elson, T. Harpold, T. Stamper, and P. Sukaviriya. (1996). “Using small screen space more efficiently.”

<sup>9</sup> M. Lauff and W. Gellerson. Multimedia Client Implementation on Personal Digital Assistants. TecO.

<sup>10</sup> Motorola continues to investigate other browsers that were in existence prior to the priority date of the ‘780 patent (e.g., NetHopper, Newt’s Cape, PocketWeb and Vagon).

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
1.1	<p>wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and is configured to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content,</p> <p>“As the mail client 130 downloads the electronic mail message 140, it presents as much as possible of the electronic mail message 140 (such as a first page 143 of the electronic mail message 140) to the operator for dynamic review while the downloading operation is in progress.” Col. 5, l. 65 - Col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 discloses that “[i]n a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 5, ll. 6-8.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content. Placement of the temporary graphic element is a matter of design choice.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 discloses that “[t]he page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 153 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the</p>
1.2	<p>wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area,</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.
1.3	<p>wherein the temporary graphic element is not content and wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.</p> <p>“The progress indicator 151 may include a text element or a graphics element, having a first part 153 and a second part 154, each having different colors, and altering the relative sizes of the first part 151 and the second part 152 as the download operation progresses. In this embodiment, the graphics element comprises a separate dot or small circle 155 associated with the header 141; or, the text element comprises the presentation of header 141 itself.</p> <p>The progress indicator 151 may include a text element 156 or a graphics element shown outside the header window 151. In this embodiment, the text element 156 comprises a phrase such as “75% complete” for a downloading operation which was in fact 75% complete; the graphics element may comprise a thermometer graph representing the progress of the downloading operation.” Col. 6, ll. 25-41.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 receives headers 141 from the mail server 110 and presents those headers 141 in the header window 151 to the operator.” Col. 5, ll. 21-23.</p> <p>“Responsive to the headers 141, the mail client 130 selects individual electronic mail messages 140 and transmits requests to the mail server 110 to download those individual electronic mail messages 140.” Col. 5, ll. 24-27.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>“The progress indicator 151 may include a text element or a graphics element, having a first part 153 and a second part 154, each having different colors, and altering the relative sizes of the first part 151 and the second part 152 as the download operation progresses. In this embodiment, the graphics element comprises a separate dot or small circle 155 associated with the header 141; or, the text element comprises the presentation of header 141 itself.</p> <p>The progress indicator 151 may include a text element 156 or a graphics element</p>
2	<p>A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the browser is configured to display the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area only during times when the browser is loading visible content.</p>



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>shown outside the header window 151. In this embodiment, the text element 156 comprises a phrase such as “75% complete” for a downloading operation which was in fact 75% complete; the graphics element may comprise a thermometer graph representing the progress of the downloading operation.” Col. 6, ll. 25-41.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘978 discloses that mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘978 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘498 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
3	<p>A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p>
4	<p>A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>“The progress indicator 151 may include a text element or a graphics element, having a first part 153 and a second part 154, each having different colors, and altering the relative sizes of the first part 151 and the second part 152 as the download operation progresses. In this embodiment, the graphics element comprises a separate dot or small circle 155 associated with the header 141; or, the text element comprises the presentation of header 141 itself.</p> <p>The progress indicator 151 may include a text element 156 or a graphics element shown outside the header window 151. In this embodiment, the text element 156 comprises a phrase such as “75% complete” for a downloading operation which was in fact 75% complete; the graphics element may comprise a thermometer graph representing the progress of the downloading operation.” Col. 6, ll. 25-41.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	<p>downloading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘978 discloses that mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘978 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘4978 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
5	A hypermedia browser as recited in “The progress indicator 151 may include a text element or a graphics element, having

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	a first part 153 and a second part 154, each having different colors, and altering the relative sizes of the first part 151 and the second part 152 as the download operation progresses. In this embodiment, the graphics element comprises a separate dot or small circle 155 associated with the header 141; or, the text element comprises the presentation of header 141 itself.” Col. 6, ll. 25-33.
6	<p>See Fig. 1.</p> <p><u>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘978 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may abut the edge of the window(s) of the first task--the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.”</u> Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2, l. 63 - Col. 3, l. 3. Jaaskelainen ‘348 indicates, e.g., that “[i]n the preferred embodiment, icon 20 is displayed in the lower right hand corner or display 12 (FIG. 1), and remains in the same location for the duration of the task. Of course, icon 20 could be displayed in a different location of display 12 or move from location to location as the task progresses.” Jaaskelainen ‘348 at Col. 4, ll. 7-13. Cleron ‘843 indicates, e.g., that progress banner 750 may appear in the lower right corner of the display. Cleron ‘843 at FIG. 8A. It would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘978 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and disclose the same or similar techniques. Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
9	<p>A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element conveys status information of the browser.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p>



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
10	A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“For example, it is often desirable to transmit information organized as hypertext, such as information presented using HTML (hypertext markup language) or related description languages, and capable of being transmitted using the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) or related protocols.” Col. 1, l. 66 - Col. 2, l. 4.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments, the mail server and the mail client cooperate dynamically and interactively to download, so as to present to the operator, electronic mail messages, or portions thereof, linked by hypertext links and possibly including data, audiovisual material, included programs, security features, or other features in addition to text.” Col. 2, ll. 36-43.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, program and data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 34-36.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, each electronic mail message 140 may comprise links to actual web pages (i.e., web pages outside the collection of pages 143 comprising the electronic mail message 140 itself) stored at a web server or other server for accessing information. These actual web pages are accessed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), or other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols., such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 4, ll. 25-39.</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein.” Col. 4, ll. 59-62.</p>



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites the following Java reference: Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDROM Mar. 1996.
11	<p>A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.</p> <p>“For example, it is often desirable to transmit information organized as hypertext, such as information presented using HTML (hypertext markup language) or related description languages, and capable of being transmitted using the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) or related protocols.” Col. 1, l. 66 - Col. 2, l. 4.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments, the mail server and the mail client cooperate dynamically and interactively to download, so as to present to the operator, electronic mail messages, or portions thereof, linked by hypertext links and possibly including data, audiovisual material, included programs, security features, or other features in addition to text.” Col. 2, ll. 36-43.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, program and data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 34-36.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, each electronic mail message 140 may comprise links to actual web pages (i.e., web pages outside the collection of pages 143 comprising the electronic mail message 140 itself) stored at a web server or other server for accessing information. These actual web pages are accessed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), or other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols., such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 4, ll. 25-39.</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein.” Col. 4, ll. 59-62.  Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites the following Java reference: Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRROM Mar. 1996.
12	An information processing device comprising:  “The invention provides a method and system for dynamic downloading of hypertext electronic mail messages. The system includes a mail server for receiving electronic mail messages and their headers, and a mail client for downloading electronic mail messages and their headers from the mail receiver and presenting downloaded electronic mail messages and headers to an operator.” Col. 2, ll. 25-31.  “In the following description, a preferred embodiment of the invention is described with regard to preferred process steps and data structures. However, those skilled in the art would recognize, after perusal of this application, that embodiments of the invention may be implemented using a general purpose processor, and that modification of a general purpose processor to implement the process steps and data structures described herein would not require undue invention.” Col. 2, ll. 63-67.
12.1	a processor;  “In the following description, a preferred embodiment of the invention is described with regard to preferred process steps and data structures. However, those skilled in the art would recognize, after perusal of this application, that embodiments of the invention may be implemented using a general purpose processor, and that modification of a general purpose processor to implement the process steps and data structures described herein would not require undue invention.” Col. 2, ll. 63-67.
12.2	a display;  “In a first preferred embodiment, the mail client 130 comprises an input element 133 and a display element 134. The input element 133 comprises a keyboard and a pointing device such as a mouse or trackball. The display element 134 comprises a visual display element such as a monitor or a display panel, and an audio display element such as a speaker.” Col 3, ll. 44-50.
12.3	a hypermedia browser executing on the  “As the mail client 130 downloads the electronic mail message 140, it presents as

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processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and wherein the hypermedia browser displays a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading visible content;	<p>much as possible of the electronic mail message 140 (such as a first page 143 of the electronic mail message 140) to the operator for dynamic review while the downloading operation is in progress.” Col. 5, l. 65 - Col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>“When the operator selects a particular electronic mail message 140 for presentation, the mail client 130 determines if that particular electronic mail message 140 has been downloaded and is present in the client storage 132. If so, the mail client 130 presents that particular electronic mail message 140 from the client storage 132. If not, the mail client 130 transmits a request to the mail server 110 to download the newly selected electronic mail message 140, downloads the newly selected electronic mail message 140, and presents the newly selected electronic mail message 140 to the operator in the page window 152.” Col. 6, ll. 41-52.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 discloses that “[i]n a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 5, ll. 6-8.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading visible content. Placement of the temporary graphic element is a matter of design choice.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to access hypermedia email in a browser. For example, Nguyen ‘498, which is incorporated into Nguyen ‘978 discloses a web browser.</p>
12.4	<p>wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned only over a portion of the content viewing area and obstructs only part of the visible content in the content</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	viewing area; and
12.5	<p>wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content and content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>“The progress indicator 151 may include a text element or a graphics element, having a first part 153 and a second part 154, each having different colors, and altering the relative sizes of the first part 151 and the second part 152 as the download operation progresses. In this embodiment, the graphics element comprises a separate dot or small circle 155 associated with the header 141; or, the text element comprises the presentation of header 141 itself.</p> <p>The progress indicator 151 may include a text element 156 or a graphics element shown outside the header window 151. In this embodiment, the text element 156 comprises a phrase such as “75% complete” for a downloading operation which was in fact 75% complete; the graphics element may comprise a thermometer graph representing the progress of the downloading operation.” Col. 6, ll. 25-41.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 receives headers 141 from the mail server 110 and presents those headers 141 in the header window 151 to the operator.” Col. 5, ll. 21-23.</p> <p>“Responsive to the headers 141, the mail client 130 selects individual electronic mail messages 140 and transmits requests to the mail server 110 to download those individual electronic mail messages 140.” Col. 5, ll. 24-27.</p>
13	An information processing device as
	“The progress indicator 151 may include a text element or a graphics element, having



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	a first part 153 and a second part 154, each having different colors, and altering the relative sizes of the first part 151 and the second part 152 as the download operation progresses. In this embodiment, the graphics element comprises a separate dot or small circle 155 associated with the header 141; or, the text element comprises the presentation of header 141 itself.” Col. 6, ll. 25-33.	recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.
14	See Fig. 1. <u>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘978 and/or Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 indicates, e.g., that “the window(s) of the second task may abut the edge of the window(s) of the first task--the windows may be “clipped together” at their edge.”</u> Vaughton ‘744 at Col. 2, l. 63 - Col. 3, l. 3. Jaaskelainen ‘348 indicates, e.g., that “[i]n the preferred embodiment, icon 20 is displayed in the lower right hand corner or display 12 (FIG. 1), and remains in the same location for the duration of the task. Of course, icon 20 could be displayed in a different location of display 12 or move from location to location as the task progresses.” Jaaskelainen ‘348 at Col. 4, ll. 7-13. Cleron ‘843 indicates, e.g., that progress banner 750 may appear in the lower right corner of the display. Cleron ‘843 at FIG. 8A. It would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘978 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and disclose the same or similar techniques. Moreover, these references are from the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area.
17	“For example, it is often desirable to transmit information organized as hypertext, such as information presented using HTML (hypertext markup language) or related description languages, and capable of being transmitted using the HTTP (hypertext	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device	U.S. Patent 6,339,780
	markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>transfer protocol) or related protocols.” Col. 1, l. 66 - Col. 2, l. 4.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments, the mail server and the mail client cooperate dynamically and interactively to download, so as to present to the operator, electronic mail messages, or portions thereof, linked by hypertext links and possibly including data, audiovisual material, included programs, security features, or other features in addition to text.” Col. 2, ll. 36-43.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, program and data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 34-36.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, each electronic mail message 140 may comprise links to actual web pages (i.e., web pages outside the collection of pages 143 comprising the electronic mail message 140 itself) stored at a web server or other server for accessing information. These actual web pages are accessed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), or other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols., such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 4, ll. 25-39.</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein.” Col. 4, ll. 59-62.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites the following Java reference: Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRom Mar. 1996.</p>
18	A hypermedia browser of claim 12,	“For example, it is often desirable to transmit information organized as hypertext,

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>such as information presented using HTML (hypertext markup language) or related description languages, and capable of being transmitted using the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) or related protocols.” Col. 1, l. 66 - Col. 2, l. 4.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments, the mail server and the mail client cooperate dynamically and interactively to download, so as to present to the operator, electronic mail messages, or portions thereof, linked by hypertext links and possibly including data, audiovisual material, included programs, security features, or other features in addition to text.” Col. 2, ll. 36-43.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, program and data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 34-36.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, each electronic mail message 140 may comprise links to actual web pages (i.e., web pages outside the collection of pages 143 comprising the electronic mail message 140 itself) stored at a web server or other server for accessing information. These actual web pages are accessed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), or other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols., such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 4, ll. 25-39.</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein.” Col. 4, ll. 59-62.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites the following Java reference: Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDR0M Mar.</p>

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20	<p>An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is not content.</p> <p>1996.</p> <p>“The progress indicator 151 may include a text element or a graphics element, having a first part 153 and a second part 154, each having different colors, and altering the relative sizes of the first part 151 and the second part 152 as the download operation progresses. In this embodiment, the graphics element comprises a separate dot or small circle 155 associated with the header 141; or, the text element comprises the presentation of header 141 itself.</p> <p>The progress indicator 151 may include a text element 156 or a graphics element shown outside the header window 151. In this embodiment, the text element 156 comprises a phrase such as “75% complete” for a downloading operation which was in fact 75% complete; the graphics element may comprise a thermometer graph representing the progress of the downloading operation.” Col. 6, ll. 25-41.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 receives headers 141 from the mail server 110 and presents those headers 141 in the header window 151 to the operator.” Col. 5, ll. 21-23.</p> <p>“Responsive to the headers 141, the mail client 130 selects individual electronic mail messages 140 and transmits requests to the mail server 110 to download those individual electronic mail messages 140.” Col. 5, ll. 24-27.</p>	<p>An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>“The progress indicator 151 may include a text element or a graphics element, having a first part 153 and a second part 154, each having different colors, and altering the relative sizes of the first part 151 and the second part 152 as the download operation progresses. In this embodiment, the graphics element comprises a separate dot or small circle 155 associated with the header 141; or, the text element comprises the presentation of header 141 itself.</p> <p>The progress indicator 151 may include a text element 156 or a graphics element</p>
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Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>shown outside the header window 151. In this embodiment, the text element 156 comprises a phrase such as “75% complete” for a downloading operation which was in fact 75% complete; the graphics element may comprise a thermometer graph representing the progress of the downloading operation.” Col. 6, ll. 25-41.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘978 discloses that mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘978 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘4978 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading</p>



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
32	A method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to access hypermedia email in a browser. For example, Nguyen ‘498, which is incorporated into Nguyen ‘978 discloses a web browser.</p>
32.1	displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen being without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;	<p>“As the mail client 130 downloads the electronic mail message 140, it presents as much as possible of the electronic mail message 140 (such as a first page 143 of the electronic mail message 140) to the operator for dynamic review while the downloading operation is in progress.” Col. 5, l. 65 - Col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p>
32.2	receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;	<p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein. In this aspect, the header window 151 is treated similarly to a web page in which each header 141 is treated similarly to a link to a first page 143 of its associated body 142.” Col. 4, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“Thus, the operator may select one of the headers 141 so as to view its associated body 142, to which the mail client 130 responds by downloading that body 142 and</p>



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	presenting a first page 143 of that body 142.” Col. 4, l. 66 - col. 5, l. 2.
32.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and “Thus, the operator may select one of the headers 141 so as to view its associated body 142, to which the mail client 130 responds by downloading that body 142 and presenting a first page 143 of that body 142.” Col. 4, l. 66 - col. 5, l. 2.
32.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and “The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1. Nguyen ‘498 discloses that “[t]he page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 153 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to display a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area. Placement of the graphic element is a matter of design choice.
32.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser. “The mail client 130 receives headers 141 from the mail server 110 and presents those headers 141 in the header window 151 to the operator.” Col. 5, ll. 21-23. “Responsive to the headers 141, the mail client 130 selects individual electronic mail messages 140 and transmits requests to the mail server 110 to download those individual electronic mail messages 140.” Col. 5, ll. 24-27.
33	A method as recited in claim 32 further comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the “The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1. “The progress indicator 151 may include a text element or a graphics element, having

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	<p>content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.</p>	<p>a first part 153 and a second part 154, each having different colors, and altering the relative sizes of the first part 151 and the second part 152 as the download operation progresses. In this embodiment, the graphics element comprises a separate dot or small circle 155 associated with the header 141; or, the text element comprises the presentation of header 141 itself.</p> <p>The progress indicator 151 may include a text element 156 or a graphics element shown outside the header window 151. In this embodiment, the text element 156 comprises a phrase such as “75% complete” for a downloading operation which was in fact 75% complete; the graphics element may comprise a thermometer graph representing the progress of the downloading operation.” Col. 6, ll. 25-41.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘978 discloses that mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘978 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”); Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being</u></p>

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		<u>displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”)</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘4978 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
34	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“For example, it is often desirable to transmit information organized as hypertext, such as information presented using HTML (hypertext markup language) or related description languages, and capable of being transmitted using the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) or related protocols.” Col. 1, l. 66 - Col. 2, l. 4.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments, the mail server and the mail client cooperate dynamically and interactively to download, so as to present to the operator, electronic mail messages, or portions thereof, linked by hypertext links and possibly including data, audiovisual material, included programs, security features, or other features in addition to text.” Col. 2, ll. 36-43.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, program and data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 34-36.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, each electronic mail message 140 may comprise links to actual web pages (i.e., web pages outside the collection of pages 143 comprising the</p>

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	<p>electronic mail message 140 itself) stored at a web server or other server for accessing information. These actual web pages are accessed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), or other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols., such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 4, ll. 25-39.</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein.” Col. 4, ll. 59-62.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites the following Java reference: Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRROM Mar. 1996.</p>
35	<p>A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.</p> <p>“For example, it is often desirable to transmit information organized as hypertext, such as information presented using HTML (hypertext markup language) or related description languages, and capable of being transmitted using the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) or related protocols.” Col. 1, l. 66 - Col. 2, l. 4.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments, the mail server and the mail client cooperate dynamically and interactively to download, so as to present to the operator, electronic mail messages, or portions thereof, linked by hypertext links and possibly including data, audiovisual material, included programs, security features, or other features in addition to text.” Col. 2, ll. 36-43.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, program and data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 34-36.</p>



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		<p>“In a preferred embodiment, each electronic mail message 140 may comprise links to actual web pages (i.e., web pages outside the collection of pages 143 comprising the electronic mail message 140 itself) stored at a web server or other server for accessing information. These actual web pages are accessed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), or other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols., such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 4, ll. 25-39.</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein.” Col. 4, ll. 59-62.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites the following Java reference: Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDROM Mar. 1996.</p>
36	A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, perform a method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>“The invention provides a method and system for dynamic downloading of hypertext electronic mail messages. The system includes a mail server for receiving electronic mail messages and their headers, and a mail client for downloading electronic mail messages and their headers from the mail receiver and presenting downloaded electronic mail messages and headers to an operator.” Col. 2, ll. 25-31.</p> <p>“In the following description, a preferred embodiment of the invention is described with regard to preferred process steps and data structures. However, those skilled in the art would recognize, after perusal of this application, that embodiments of the invention may be implemented using a general purpose processor, and that modification of a general purpose processor to implement the process steps and data structures described herein would not require undue invention.” Col. 2, ll. 63-67.</p> <p>“As the mail client 130 downloads the electronic mail message 140, it presents as</p>



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	<p>much as possible of the electronic mail message 140 (such as a first page 143 of the electronic mail message 140) to the operator for dynamic review while the downloading operation is in progress.” Col. 5, l. 65 - Col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to access hypermedia email in a browser. For example, Nguyen ‘498, which is incorporated into Nguyen ‘978 discloses a web browser.</p>
36.1	<p>displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen is without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;</p> <p>“As the mail client 130 downloads the electronic mail message 140, it presents as much as possible of the electronic mail message 140 (such as a first page 143 of the electronic mail message 140) to the operator for dynamic review while the downloading operation is in progress.” Col. 5, l. 65 - Col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p>
36.2	<p>receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein. In this aspect, the header window 151 is treated similarly to a web page in which each header 141 is treated similarly to a link to a first page 143 of its associated body 142.” Col. 4, ll. 59-65.</p> <p>“Thus, the operator may select one of the headers 141 so as to view its associated body 142, to which the mail client 130 responds by downloading that body 142 and presenting a first page 143 of that body 142.” Col. 4, l. 66 - col. 5, l. 2.</p>
36.3	<p>loading such new content into the content viewing area; and</p> <p>“Thus, the operator may select one of the headers 141 so as to view its associated body 142, to which the mail client 130 responds by downloading that body 142 and presenting a first page 143 of that body 142.” Col. 4, l. 66 - col. 5, l. 2.</p>

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36.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and	<p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 discloses that “[t]he page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 153 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to display a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area. Placement of the graphic element is a matter of design choice.</p>
36.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	<p>“The mail client 130 receives headers 141 from the mail server 110 and presents those headers 141 in the header window 151 to the operator.” Col. 5, ll. 21-23.</p> <p>“Responsive to the headers 141, the mail client 130 selects individual electronic mail messages 140 and transmits requests to the mail server 110 to download those individual electronic mail messages 140.” Col. 5, ll. 24-27.</p>
37	A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“For example, it is often desirable to transmit information organized as hypertext, such as information presented using HTML (hypertext markup language) or related description languages, and capable of being transmitted using the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) or related protocols.” Col. 1, l. 66 - Col. 2, l. 4.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments, the mail server and the mail client cooperate dynamically and interactively to download, so as to present to the operator, electronic mail messages, or portions thereof, linked by hypertext links and possibly including data, audiovisual material, included programs, security features, or other features in</p>

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	<p>addition to text.” Col. 2, ll. 36-43.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, program and data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 34-36.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, each electronic mail message 140 may comprise links to actual web pages (i.e., web pages outside the collection of pages 143 comprising the electronic mail message 140 itself) stored at a web server or other server for accessing information. These actual web pages are accessed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), or other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols., such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 4, ll. 25-39.</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein.” Col. 4, ll. 59-62.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites the following Java reference: Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDROM Mar. 1996.</p>
38	<p>A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X,</p> <p>“For example, it is often desirable to transmit information organized as hypertext, such as information presented using HTML (hypertext markup language) or related description languages, and capable of being transmitted using the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) or related protocols.” Col. 1, l. 66 - Col. 2, l. 4.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments, the mail server and the mail client cooperate dynamically and interactively to download, so as to present to the operator, electronic mail</p>

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	<p>messages, or portions thereof, linked by hypertext links and possibly including data, audiovisual material, included programs, security features, or other features in addition to text.” Col. 2, ll. 36-43.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, program and data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 34-36.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, each electronic mail message 140 may comprise links to actual web pages (i.e., web pages outside the collection of pages 143 comprising the electronic mail message 140 itself) stored at a web server or other server for accessing information. These actual web pages are accessed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), or other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols., such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 4, ll. 25-39.</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein.” Col. 4, ll. 59-62.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites the following Java reference: Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRROM Mar. 1996.</p>
39	<p>Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.</p> <p>A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 36 further having additional computer-executable instructions that perform a method comprising, upon</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>“The progress indicator 151 may include a text element or a graphics element, having</p>



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	completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.	<p>a first part 153 and a second part 154, each having different colors, and altering the relative sizes of the first part 151 and the second part 152 as the download operation progresses. In this embodiment, the graphics element comprises a separate dot or small circle 155 associated with the header 141; or, the text element comprises the presentation of header 141 itself.</p> <p>The progress indicator 151 may include a text element 156 or a graphics element shown outside the header window 151. In this embodiment, the text element 156 comprises a phrase such as “75% complete” for a downloading operation which was in fact 75% complete; the graphics element may comprise a thermometer graph representing the progress of the downloading operation.” Col. 6, ll. 25-41.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘978 discloses that mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘978 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being</u></p>



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	<u>displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”)</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘4978 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
40	An information processing device comprising:  “The invention provides a method and system for dynamic downloading of hypertext electronic mail messages. The system includes a mail server for receiving electronic mail messages and their headers, and a mail client for downloading electronic mail messages and their headers from the mail receiver and presenting downloaded electronic mail messages and headers to an operator.” Col. 2, ll. 25-31.  “In the following description, a preferred embodiment of the invention is described with regard to preferred process steps and data structures. However, those skilled in the art would recognize, after perusal of this application, that embodiments of the invention may be implemented using a general purpose processor, and that modification of a general purpose processor to implement the process steps and data structures described herein would not require undue invention.” Col. 2, ll. 63-67.
40.1	a processor;  “In the following description, a preferred embodiment of the invention is described with regard to preferred process steps and data structures. However, those skilled in the art would recognize, after perusal of this application, that embodiments of the invention may be implemented using a general purpose processor, and that modification of a general purpose processor to implement the process steps and data

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	structures described herein would not require undue invention.” Col. 2, ll. 63-67.
40.2	<p>“In a first preferred embodiment, the mail client 130 comprises an input element 133 and a display element 134. The input element 133 comprises a keyboard and a pointing device such as a mouse or trackball. The display element 134 comprises a visual display element such as a monitor or a display panel, and an audio display element such as a speaker.” Col. 3, ll. 44-50.</p>
40.3	<p>“As the mail client 130 downloads the electronic mail message 140, it presents as much as possible of the electronic mail message 140 (such as a first page 143 of the electronic mail message 140) to the operator for dynamic review while the downloading operation is in progress.” Col. 5, l. 65 - Col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to access hypermedia email in a browser. For example, Nguyen ‘498, which is incorporated into Nguyen ‘978 discloses a web browser.</p>
40.4	<p>“As the mail client 130 downloads the electronic mail message 140, it presents as much as possible of the electronic mail message 140 (such as a first page 143 of the electronic mail message 140) to the operator for dynamic review while the downloading operation is in progress.” Col. 5, l. 65 - Col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete. Nguyen ‘978 discloses that mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages. Based on this, one of skill in the art would have been motivated to implement a browser wherein the progress indicator disappears when the downloading operation is</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	<p>complete to indicate to a user that such downloading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Nguyen ‘978 and/or Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 <u>and/or Jaaskelainen ‘348 and/or Cleron ‘843</u> teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart; <u>see also Jaaskelainen at Col. 4, ll. 31-34 (“Icon 20 shown in FIG. 2U is displayed to the user momentarily to indicate completion of the task, and then the border is removed, thereby causing icon 20 to disappear from display 12.”; Cleron ‘843 at Col. 16, ll. 50-55 (“When a process has been completed and a page of information is being displayed, the status and progress banner 750, the process display 752 and the stop button 754 are eliminated from the display because they no longer provide any useful information.”))</u> and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Nguyen ‘4978 with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system including a status indicator of the download progress), address the same problem (indicating the downloading progress within the content viewing area), disclose the same or similar techniques for superimposing a download status indicator over the content, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
40.5	<p>in the content-loading mode, the hypermedia browser loads content, displays such content in the content viewing area as it loads, and displays a “load status” graphic element over the content view area obstructing part of the</p> <p>“As the mail client 130 downloads the electronic mail message 140, it presents as much as possible of the electronic mail message 140 (such as a first page 143 of the electronic mail message 140) to the operator for dynamic review while the downloading operation is in progress.” Col. 5, l. 65 - Col. 6, l. 2.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 presents the progress of downloading operations using a progress</p>

Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p> <p>indicator 151, in like manner as the page client presents the progress of preloading operations for web pages.” Col. 6, ll. 18-19. See Fig. 1.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 discloses that “[t]he page client 130 presents the preloading state using a preloading indicator 153. To indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a first part 154 having a first display color or pattern and a second part 153 having a second display color or pattern; the shape or size of the first part 154 relative to the second part 155 is used to indicate the progress of the “in progress” preloading stage. In a first preferred embodiment, the preloading indicator 153 comprises a dot or other shape which is superposed on the primary page 140.” Col. 4, ll. 65-67 to Col. 5, ll. 1-8.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to display a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area. Placement of the graphic element is a matter of design choice.</p>
40.6	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	<p>“The mail client 130 receives headers 141 from the mail server 110 and presents those headers 141 in the header window 151 to the operator.” Col. 5, ll. 21-23.</p> <p>“Responsive to the headers 141, the mail client 130 selects individual electronic mail messages 140 and transmits requests to the mail server 110 to download those individual electronic mail messages 140.” Col. 5, ll. 24-27.</p>
41	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“For example, it is often desirable to transmit information organized as hypertext, such as information presented using HTML (hypertext markup language) or related description languages, and capable of being transmitted using the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) or related protocols.” Col. 1, l. 66 - Col. 2, l. 4.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments, the mail server and the mail client cooperate dynamically and interactively to download, so as to present to the operator, electronic mail messages, or portions thereof, linked by hypertext links and possibly including data, audiovisual material, included programs, security features, or other features in addition to text.” Col. 2, ll. 36-43.</p>



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u> <sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u> <sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		<p>“The mail client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, program and data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 34-36.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, each electronic mail message 140 may comprise links to actual web pages (i.e., web pages outside the collection of pages 143 comprising the electronic mail message 140 itself) stored at a web server or other server for accessing information. These actual web pages are accessed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), or other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols., such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 4, ll. 25-39.</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein.” Col. 4, ll. 59-62.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites the following Java reference: Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDRUM Mar. 1996.</p>
42	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>“For example, it is often desirable to transmit information organized as hypertext, such as information presented using HTML (hypertext markup language) or related description languages, and capable of being transmitted using the HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) or related protocols.” Col. 1, l. 66 - Col. 2, l. 4.</p> <p>“In preferred embodiments, the mail server and the mail client cooperate dynamically and interactively to download, so as to present to the operator, electronic mail messages, or portions thereof, linked by hypertext links and possibly including data,</p>



Claim	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>U.S. Patent 6,377,978 (“Nguyen ‘978”) alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 6,584,498 (“Nguyen ‘498”) <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,301,348 (“Jaaskelainen ‘348”)</u><sup>2</sup> <u>and/or U.S. Patent 5,907,843 (“Cleron ‘843”)</u><sup>3</sup> and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p> <p>audiovisual material, included programs, security features, or other features in addition to text.” Col. 2, ll. 36-43.</p> <p>“The mail client 130 similarly comprises a processor 131 and client storage 132, with the processor 111 comprising a general purpose processor having a computing element, program and data memory. In a preferred embodiment, preferred process steps and data structures for the page client 130 are specified in the “Java” computer language.” Col. 3, ll. 34-36.</p> <p>“In a preferred embodiment, each electronic mail message 140 may comprise links to actual web pages (i.e., web pages outside the collection of pages 143 comprising the electronic mail message 140 itself) stored at a web server or other server for accessing information. These actual web pages are accessed using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (“HTTP”), or other protocols for transferring and presenting information, including protocols known as “FSP”, “FTP”, “Gopher”, and variants thereof, protocols for access to a command interface such as “Telnet”, “MUD”, “MUSH”, “MOO”, and variants thereof, other protocols for accessing, transmitting, or presenting information, and programs making use of such protocols., such as “Archie”, “Veronica”, “Jughead”, and the like.” Col. 4, ll. 25-39.</p> <p>“It is one aspect of the invention that electronic mail messages 140 are presented to the operator in like manner as web pages are presented in the “Dynamic Preloading of Web Pages” co-pending application referred to herein.” Col. 4, ll. 59-62.</p> <p>Nguyen ‘498 additionally cites the following Java reference: Tessier, Tom, “Using Java Script to Create Interactive Web Pages”, Dr. Dobbs Journal on CDROM Mar. 1996.</p>
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# **EXHIBIT F**

Exemplar Chart of U.S. Patent 6,339,780**Experience with a Wireless World Wide Web Client (“Bartlett”)<sup>1</sup>  
Claims 1-6, 9-14, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 32-42**

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
1	1. A hypermedia browser embodied on a computer-readable medium for execution on an information processing device having a limited display area,	<p>“In order to separate promises from practice in PDAs and wireless communications, we decided to try to build a wireless PDA-based client to access the World Wide Web. Using equipment available in the winter of 1994, we were able to build a client that we call W4, the Wireless World Wide Web.” Abstract.</p> <p>“Today’s PDAs, with their limited computational power, storage, wireless communication bandwidth, and display size, offer a challenge: can you build anything, and if so, would anyone want to use it?” pg. 1.</p> <p>“Sections 2 through 5 provide a roughly chronological record of the design and implementation of W4, a ‘proof of concept’ for a Wireless World Wide Web client.” pg. 1.</p> <p><i>See also</i> Bartlett’s reference to Gessler<sup>2</sup>’s implementation of a browser on a mobile device. The analysis in this chart similarly applies to the mobile browsers described by Gessler, Cooper<sup>3</sup>, Watson<sup>4</sup>, Kamba<sup>5</sup>, and Lauff<sup>6,7</sup>.</p>

NOTE: Motorola applies the prior art in light of Microsoft’s improper assertions of infringement and improper application of the claims. Motorola does not agree with Microsoft’s application of the claims, or that the claims satisfy 35 U.S.C. § 112. Motorola’s contentions herein are not, and should in no way be seen as, admissions or adoptions as to any particular claim scope or construction, or as any admission that any particular element is met in any particular way. Motorola objects to any attempt to imply claim construction from the foregoing chart. Motorola’s prior art invalidity contentions are made in a variety of alternatives and do not represent Motorola’s agreement or view as to the meaning, definiteness, written description support for, or enablement of any claim contained therein.

<sup>1</sup> J. Bartlett. Experience with a Wireless World Wide Web Client. IEEE COMPCON 95 (San Francisco, March 1995) (“Bartlett”).

<sup>2</sup> S. Gessler and A. Kotulla. PDAs as Mobile WWW Browsers. Computer Networks and ISDN Systems 28 (1995) 53-59 (“Gessler”).

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
1.1	wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and is configured to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content,	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document. Each screen is identified with a tag that contains the document’s Universal Resource Location (URL) and an offset within the document. In the simplest PDA-based client, when a hypertext link or scroll arrow is tapped by the user, the tag associated with the interactor is sent in a request to the workstation. The workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replays to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.</p> <p>“A pleasant discovery is that most Web documents are quite readable on a 320x240 pixel screen, even though they were designed for a much larger display.” pg. 4.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content. For example, according to Bartlett, “the workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replays to the PDA’s request.” Thus one of skill in the art would have been motivated to display a</p>

(...Continued)

<sup>3</sup> I. Cooper and R. Shufflebotham. PDWeb Browsers: Implementation Issues. (University of Kent at Canterbury, November 9, 1995) (“Cooper”) (see pgs. 3 and 5).

<sup>4</sup> T. Watson. “Application Design for Wireless Computing” (1994 Mobile Computing Systems and Applications Workshop Position Paper (August 1994)).

<sup>5</sup> T. Kamba, S. A. Elson, T. Harpold, T. Stamper, and P. Sukaviriya. (1996). “Using small screen space more efficiently.”

<sup>6</sup> M. Lauff and W. Gellerson. Multimedia Client Implementation on Personal Digital Assistants. TecO.

<sup>7</sup> Motorola continues to investigate other browsers that were in existence prior to the priority date of the ‘780 patent (e.g., NetHopper, Newt’s Cape, PocketWeb and Vagon).

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches displaying a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times information is being downloaded (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are each in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
1.2	wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area,	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to position the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there</p>



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
1.3	wherein the temporary graphic element is not content and wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element is not content and wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser. Bartlett notes that “[t]he workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replies to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a temporary graphic element that is not content (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
2	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the browser is configured to display the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area only during times when the browser is loading visible content.	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to display the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area only during times when the browser is loading visible content.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches displaying the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area only during times when the browser is loading visible content (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
3	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content.	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a temporary graphic element indicating to a user that the browser is loading content.  In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a temporary graphic element indicating to a user that the browser is loading content (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
4	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.  In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a temporary graphic element that disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
5	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to animate the temporary graphic element.  In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a animating the temporary graphic element (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
6	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area. Displaying the

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	in a corner of the content viewing area.	<p>temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area is an obvious design choice to minimize the amount of content obstructed and would have been obvious to try.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 teaches displaying the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
9	A hypermedia browser as recited in claim 1, wherein the temporary graphic element conveys status information of the browser.	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to convey status information of the browser with a temporary graphic element.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches conveying status information of the browser with a temporary graphic element (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>



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10	A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.</p> <p>One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Bartlett with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language. Bartlett discloses a system that implements a World Wide Web browser on a mobile device.</p> <p>See also Gessler at pg. 57, cited by Bartlett at pg. 6 (“In our current version we support the most common structures of HTML and HTML + and images. The next release will include a complete HTML + interpreter which will also allow sensitive maps or tables on a PDA.”)</p>
11	A hypermedia browser of claim 1, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.</p> <p>One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Bartlett with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web. Bartlett discloses a system that implements a World Wide Web browser on a mobile device.</p> <p>See also Gessler at pg. 57, cited by Bartlett at pg. 6 (“In our current version we support the most common structures of HTML and HTML + and images. The next release will include a complete HTML + interpreter which will also allow sensitive</p>



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		maps or tables on a PDA.”)
12	12. An information processing device comprising:	Bartlett was implemented on an Apple MessagePad (i.e., Newton).
12.1	a processor;	“When designing for PDAs it might be dangerous to assume that processor speeds will rapidly improve. Cost, size, and power reduction seem to be more important than performance improvements. When more processor power is provided, it may not be available to the application programmer as it could be used to provide such things as software modems, improved handwriting recognition, or animation.” pg. 4.
12.2	a display;	“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.
12.3	a hypermedia browser executing on the processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; wherein the hypermedia browser has a content viewing area for viewing content and wherein the hypermedia browser displays a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading visible content;	<p>“In order to separate promises from practice in PDAs and wireless communications, we decided to try to build a wireless PDA-based client to access the World Wide Web. Using equipment available in the winter of 1994, we were able to build a client that we call W4, the Wireless World Wide Web.” Abstract.</p> <p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document. Each screen is identified with a tag that contains the document’s Universal Resource Location (URL) and an offset within the document. In the simplest PDA-based client, when a hypertext link or scroll arrow is tapped by the user, the tag associated with the interactor is sent in a request to the workstation. The workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replies to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.</p> <p>“A pleasant discovery is that most Web documents are quite readable on a 320x240 pixel screen, even though they were designed for a much larger display.” pg. 4.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content. For example, according to Bartlett, “the workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replays to the PDA’s request.” Thus one of skill in the art would have been motivated to display a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times when the browser is loading content.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches displaying a temporary graphic element over the content viewing area during times information is being downloaded (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are each in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
12.4	wherein the temporary graphic element is positioned only over a portion of the content viewing area and obstructs only part of the visible content in the content viewing area; and	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to position the temporary graphic element over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a temporary graphic element positioned over the content viewing area to obstruct only part of the content in the content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
12.5	wherein the temporary graphic element indicates to a user that the browser is loading content and content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a temporary graphic element indicating to a user that the browser is loading content.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a temporary graphic element indicating to a user that the browser is loading content (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser. Bartlett notes that “[t]he workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replays to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teach content comprising data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser. (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or</p>

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		Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
13	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is animated.	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to animate the temporary graphic element.  In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a animating the temporary graphic element (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
14	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area.	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the hypermedia browser displays the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area. Displaying the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area is an obvious design choice to minimize the amount of content obstructed and would have been obvious to try.

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 teaches displaying the temporary graphic element in a corner of the content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
17	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.</p> <p>One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Bartlett with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language. Bartlett discloses a system that implements a World Wide Web browser on a mobile device.</p> <p>See also Gessler at pg. 57, cited by Bartlett at pg. 6 (“In our current version we support the most common structures of HTML and HTML + and images. The next release will include a complete HTML + interpreter which will also allow sensitive maps or tables on a PDA.”)</p>
18	A hypermedia browser of claim 12, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.</p> <p>One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the</p>



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Bartlett with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web. Bartlett discloses a system that implements a World Wide Web browser on a mobile device.  See also Gessler at pg. 57, cited by Bartlett at pg. 6 (“In our current version we support the most common structures of HTML and HTML + and images. The next release will include a complete HTML + interpreter which will also allow sensitive maps or tables on a PDA.”)
20	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the temporary graphic element is not content.	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the temporary graphic element is not content.  In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a temporary graphic element that is not content (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
21	An information processing device as recited in claim 12, wherein the	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to have the temporary graphic element disappear when the browser’s

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
	<p>temporary graphic element disappears when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.</p>	<p>loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches having the temporary graphic element disappear when the browser’s loading of content is complete to indicate to a user that such loading of content is complete. (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
32	<p>32. A method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:</p>	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to indicate a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need</p>

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		and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
32.1	displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen being without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document. Each screen is identified with a tag that contains the document’s Universal Resource Location (URL) and an offset within the document. In the simplest PDA-based client, when a hypertext link or scroll arrow is tapped by the user, the tag associated with the interactor is sent in a request to the workstation. The workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replies to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.</p> <p>“A pleasant discovery is that most Web documents are quite readable on a 320x240 pixel screen, even though they were designed for a much larger display.” pg. 4.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art for the “load status” graphic element to indicate a current content load status of the hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a “load status” graphic element indicating a current content load status of the hypermedia browser (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
32.2	receiving an instruction to load new	“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a

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	content into the content viewing area;	hypertext document. Each screen is identified with a tag that contains the document’s Universal Resource Location (URL) and an offset within the document. In the simplest PDA-based client, when a hypertext link or scroll arrow is tapped by the user, the tag associated with the interactor is sent in a request to the workstation. The workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replays to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.
32.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and	“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document. Each screen is identified with a tag that contains the document’s Universal Resource Location (URL) and an offset within the document. In the simplest PDA-based client, when a hypertext link or scroll arrow is tapped by the user, the tag associated with the interactor is sent in a request to the workstation. The workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replays to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.
32.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to display a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area.  In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
32.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser. Bartlett notes that “[t]he workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replies to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teach content comprising data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser. (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
33	A method as recited in claim 32 further comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to upon completion of the loading, remove the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status”</p>



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		graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
34	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.</p> <p>One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Bartlett with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language. Bartlett discloses a system that implements a World Wide Web browser on a mobile device.</p> <p>See also Gessler at pg. 57, cited by Bartlett at pg. 6 (“In our current version we support the most common structures of HTML and HTML + and images. The next release will include a complete HTML + interpreter which will also allow sensitive maps or tables on a PDA.”)</p>
35	A hypermedia browser of claim 32, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.</p> <p>One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
	group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Bartlett with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web. Bartlett discloses a system that implements a World Wide Web browser on a mobile device.  See also Gessler at pg. 57, cited by Bartlett at pg. 6 (“In our current version we support the most common structures of HTML and HTML + and images. The next release will include a complete HTML + interpreter which will also allow sensitive maps or tables on a PDA.”)
36	A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions that, when executed by a computer, perform a method of indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content, the method comprising:	<p>“When designing for PDAs it might be dangerous to assume that processor speeds will rapidly improve. Cost, size, and power reduction seem to be more important than performance improvements. When more processor power is provided, it may not be available to the application programmer as it could be used to provide such things as software modems, improved handwriting recognition, or animation.” pg. 4.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to indicate a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches indicating a content “load status” of a hypermedia browser having a content viewing area for viewing content (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to</p>

	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	<p>Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device</p>
		<p>combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
36.1	<p>displaying loaded content within the content viewing area of a screen of a hypermedia browser, the screen is without a “load status” graphic element, wherein a “load status” graphic element indicates a current content load status of the hypermedia browser;</p>	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document. Each screen is identified with a tag that contains the document’s Universal Resource Location (URL) and an offset within the document. In the simplest PDA-based client, when a hypertext link or scroll arrow is tapped by the user, the tag associated with the interactor is sent in a request to the workstation. The workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replays to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.</p> <p>“A pleasant discovery is that most Web documents are quite readable on a 320x240 pixel screen, even though they were designed for a much larger display.” pg. 4.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art for the “load status” graphic element to indicate a current content load status of the hypermedia browser.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches a “load status” graphic element indicating a current content load status of the hypermedia browser (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>

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36.2	receiving an instruction to load new content into the content viewing area;	“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document. Each screen is identified with a tag that contains the document’s Universal Resource Location (URL) and an offset within the document. In the simplest PDA-based client, when a hypertext link or scroll arrow is tapped by the user, the tag associated with the interactor is sent in a request to the workstation. The workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replies to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.
36.3	loading such new content into the content viewing area; and	“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document. Each screen is identified with a tag that contains the document’s Universal Resource Location (URL) and an offset within the document. In the simplest PDA-based client, when a hypertext link or scroll arrow is tapped by the user, the tag associated with the interactor is sent in a request to the workstation. The workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replies to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.
36.4	while loading, displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area; and	To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to display a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area.  In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teaches displaying a “load status” graphic element over the content viewing area so that the graphic element obstructs only part of the content in such content viewing area (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same



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		problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
36.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser. Bartlett notes that “[t]he workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replays to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teach content comprising data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser. (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
37	A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language.	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.</p> <p>One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Bartlett with a hypermedia</p>



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		<p>browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup language, and visible results of a scripting language. Bartlett discloses a system that implements a World Wide Web browser on a mobile device.</p> <p>See also Gessler at pg. 57, cited by Bartlett at pg. 6 (“In our current version we support the most common structures of HTML and HTML + and images. The next release will include a complete HTML + interpreter which will also allow sensitive maps or tables on a PDA.”)</p>
38	<p>A hypermedia browser of claim 36, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.</p>	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.</p> <p>One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Bartlett with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web. Bartlett discloses a system that implements a World Wide Web browser on a mobile device.</p> <p>See also Gessler at pg. 57, cited by Bartlett at pg. 6 (“In our current version we support the most common structures of HTML and HTML + and images. The next release will include a complete HTML + interpreter which will also allow sensitive maps or tables on a PDA.”)</p>
39	<p>A computer-readable medium as recited in claim 36 further having additional computer-executable instructions that perform a method comprising, upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal</p>	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to upon completion of the loading, remove the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or</p>

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	the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed.	Lavey ‘698 teaches upon completion of the loading, removing the “load status” graphic element to reveal the part of the content in the content viewing area that the graphic element obstructed when the element was displayed (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
40	40. An information processing device comprising:	Bartlett was implemented on an Apple MessagePad (i.e., Newton).
40.1	a processor;	“When designing for PDAs it might be dangerous to assume that processor speeds will rapidly improve. Cost, size, and power reduction seem to be more important than performance improvements. When more processor power is provided, it may not be available to the application programmer as it could be used to provide such things as software modems, improved handwriting recognition, or animation.” pg. 4.
40.2	a display;	“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.
40.2	a hypermedia browser executing on the processor to load and display content in a content viewing area on the display; wherein the hypermedia browser is configured to operate in a content-loading mode and a content-loaded mode;	“In order to separate promises from practice in PDAs and wireless communications, we decided to try to build a wireless PDA-based client to access the World Wide Web. Using equipment available in the winter of 1994, we were able to build a client that we call W4, the Wireless World Wide Web.” Abstract. “The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document. Each screen is identified with a tag that contains the document’s Universal Resource Location (URL) and an offset within the document. In the

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		<p>simplest PDA-based client, when a hypertext link or scroll arrow is tapped by the user, the tag associated with the interactor is sent in a request to the workstation. The workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replays to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.</p> <p>“A pleasant discovery is that most Web documents are quite readable on a 320x240 pixel screen, even though they were designed for a much larger display.” pg. 4.</p> <p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teach a hypermedia browser configured to operate in a content-loading mode and a content-loaded mode (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are each in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
40.3	in the content-loaded mode, the hypermedia browser displays loaded content in the content viewing area and no “load status” graphic element is displayed, wherein absence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loaded mode;	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the hypermedia browser displays loaded content in the content viewing area and no “load status” graphic element is displayed, wherein absence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loaded mode.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teach the hypermedia browser displaying loaded content in the content viewing area and no “load status” graphic element is displayed, wherein absence of</p>

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		such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loaded mode (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
40.4	in the content-loading mode, the hypermedia browser loads content, displays such content in the content viewing area as it loads, and displays a “load status” graphic element over the content view area obstructing part of the content displayed in the content viewing area, wherein presence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loading mode;	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein the hypermedia browser loads content, displays such content in the content viewing area as it loads, and displays a “load status” graphic element over the content view area obstructing part of the content displayed in the content viewing area, wherein presence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loading mode.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teach the hypermedia browser loads content, displays such content in the content viewing area as it loads, and displays a “load status” graphic element over the content view area obstructing part of the content displayed in the content viewing area, wherein presence of such “load status” graphic element indicates that the browser is in the content-loading mode (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods</p>



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		disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.
40.5	wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser.	<p>To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement a browser wherein content comprises data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser. Bartlett notes that “[t]he workstation obtains the document from the Web, parses it (caching the result for later requests), formats the desired screen for the PDA, and then replies to the PDA’s request.” pg. 3.</p> <p>In addition, the combination of Bartlett and Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 renders this claim obvious. Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 teach content comprising data for presentation which is from a source external to the browser. (see analysis of Vaughton ‘744 and/or Judson ‘643 and/or Lavey ‘698 in claim chart) and it would be obvious to one of skill in the art to modify Bartlett with these teachings. One of skill in the art would be motivated to combine these references because they are all in the same field and share common subject matter (systems for downloading files from another system), address the same problem, and were developed during the same general time period. Additionally, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the methods disclosed in these references because there was a design need and/or market pressure to do so, and there were a finite number of identified, predictable solutions.</p>
41	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a scripting language, and visible results of a	<p>“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.</p> <p>One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Bartlett with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of visible effects of a markup language, visible text of such a markup</p>



	U.S. Patent 6,339,780	Bartlett alone and/or in combination with U.S. Patent 5,528,744 (“Vaughton ‘744”) and/or U.S. Patent 5,572,643 (“Judson ‘643”) and/or Lavey U.S. Patent 6,023,698 (“Lavey ‘698”) and/or various systems implementing a web browser on a mobile device
		language, and visible results of a scripting language. Bartlett discloses a system that implements a World Wide Web browser on a mobile device.  See also Gessler at pg. 57, cited by Bartlett at pg. 6 (“In our current version we support the most common structures of HTML and HTML + and images. The next release will include a complete HTML + interpreter which will also allow sensitive maps or tables on a PDA.”)
42	A hypermedia browser of claim 40, wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web.	“The PDA acts as a video-text client, displaying screens representing a portion of a hypertext document.” pg. 3.  One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that a hypermedia browser has the function of downloading files from another system when, for example, a user selects a hypermedia link. To the extent not expressly or inherently disclosed, it would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to implement Bartlett with a hypermedia browser wherein content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, JavaScript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash. scripting language for the world wide web. Bartlett discloses a system that implements a World Wide Web browser on a mobile device.  See also Gessler at pg. 57, cited by Bartlett at pg. 6 (“In our current version we support the most common structures of HTML and HTML + and images. The next release will include a complete HTML + interpreter which will also allow sensitive maps or tables on a PDA.”)